THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,867—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th June	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10858
1st July	HIMALAYA	5868		
8th "	SALSETTE	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933		
22nd "	SALSETTE	8000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7917		
5th Aug	SALSETTE	8 00	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7953		
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	OCEANA	6810		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9506
23rd "	ARABIA	7933		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

‡ These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7810	2 June	26 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	8240	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6629	9 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	6321	12 July	5 Aug.	26 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7612	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	12 Sept.	...
City of Athens	6894	26 Augt.	14 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	6673	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Bombay	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	23 Nov.	...
City of London	8030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	6321	28 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	6894	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	3 Jan'13	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6629	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	6321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	15 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7513	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	12 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	16 Feb.	4 Mar.	2 Apl.	...
City of Athens	6894	29 Feb.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.	12 Apll
City of Manchester	5651	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	15 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	6443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	5629	19 Apr.	8 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles ...27 ...	878	1581	469	649
" London vix Marseilles	953	1,761	523	810
" Liverpool	605	947	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of His Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares above cited include Free Passage by R. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kaisar ...	1195	Thurs.	22nd June	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa ...	2171	Fri.	23rd June	6 a.m.†	direct,

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kaisar," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, sailing on Wednesday 28th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura," 3108 tons, sailing on or about 1st July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd June, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Koerber	... 5423	D. Cosulich	1st July	1911
Trieste	... 5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug.	"
Koerber	... 5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep.	"
Africa	... 4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr	"
Bohemia	... 4294	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about,
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Gobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 625*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nasionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon...	E. Tarabocchia ...	6350	24th June 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
32, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... "	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Honckong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Soochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKONG
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

A DIFFERENCE

A PIECE of really fine glass glorifies a room as does a rare rug or a canvas by a master.

So unmistakably a work of art, so DIFFERENT is Hawkes' Cut Glass, that let one once come under its charm, become familiar with its distinguishing qualities, she is spoiled for anything else in "cut glass."

The exquisite tone of Hawkes, its superb cutting, the suave and beautiful lines of the design—EVERY DETAIL emphasises what women are more and more coming to realize.

There is more pleasure in owning a single article of "Hawkes'" than in a whole collection of ordinary glass.

Our present assortment of Hawkes' Cut Glass is very rich:—

Table service, individual pieces, toilet accessories, flower receptacles, etc.

It will interest you to spend a half hour looking over this Hawkes' group and we take pleasure in inviting you to do so.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENCY FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALWAYS SUPERIOR

PEARSE & CO'S. SHIP AND DOG BISCUIT

Made by Steam Machinery. Supplied in any quantity at Short Notice

FRENCH COFFEE, PURE COFFEE,

Awarded 3 Gold Medals.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

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Telephone No. 1037.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

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SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 5 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Mutira to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow	108 9 0	„ 22-40	„ 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	„ 23-30	„ 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	„ 8-3	„ 19-55
	Simla Dep, 8-15	Arr. 18-30	

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

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YOU OUGHT TO BUY!

THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome :—

S. ROSE & CO'S FOLIO
OF THE **101** BEST SONGS,
Words and Music Complete.
240 pages.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO'S FOLIO
OF THE **100** BEST STANDARD SONGS, Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO'S
GIANT BUDGET
OF **100** SONGS.
240 pages of Popular copyright Songs, Ballads, Standard and Descriptive Songs, Coon Songs, etc., Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO'S FOLIO
of **100 BEST SONGS**
Containing 26 Humorous and Coon Songs, and 74 Popular and Standard Songs, and Ballads with Words and Music Complete. Old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
Price 1 Rupee.

THE UNIVERSAL
SONG FOLIO NO. 3.
Containing 56 Popular Songs and Duets, Words and Music Complete. Bound in stiff boards.
Price Rs. 1-14.

S. ROSE & CO'S FOLIO
OF POPULAR PIANO SOLOS.
47 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO'S 2ND FOLIO
OF POPULAR PIANO PIECES.
41 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
Price 12 Annas.

List of Contents of these Albums sent Post free on Application.

MUSIC of every description.

S. ROSE & Co. have the best Stock in India.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.,

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
A NAP HAND OF STAR PICTURES.
"PUNCHESTOWN RACES."
"Detective Gallows and the three star Gang."
"THE BIRDS' BREAD CRUMBS."
"THE MARRIAGE HATERS."
"Betty and Jane at the Theatre."
EVERY PICTURE A STAR ATTRACTION
ALSO
MANY OTHER ENJOYABLES ONES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BRITTANIA CINEMATOGRAPH.
BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, TARDEO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FOUR SHOWS DAILY.
Our Grand New Programme
"LOVE SHOULD NOT BE TRIFLED WITH"
AND OTHER ATTRACTIVE AMUSING SUBJECTS.
Time :—7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11; 11-15 to 12-15 (S. T.)
HALF PRICES.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

TRADE MARK

"LAXATETTES."

No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
Tongue coated?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels?
Head ache?
Pimples?
Sallow Complexion?
LOOK OUT!
THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!
If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's
Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.
"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,
STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,
FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,
Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.
Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofusil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.
To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
Retail Supplies :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '30 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Re. 1 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.
OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.
Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.
The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited,
HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM :—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.
The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 25th June, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fire Brigade Station Bungalow, Byculla, very valuable and neat new designed French and mahogany polished drawing, dining and bedroom furniture made to order, silk damask lined drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, ottoman, cabinets, richly carved old pier tables and teapoys, walnutwood iron-framed cottage piano by Rose, dining table and chairs, dumb-waiters, sidebboards, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, table ornaments, pictures, single and double iron bedsteads, mahoganised double and single door glass almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass bird cage, ice-box lined zinc and charcoal, carpets, large lot of wearing apparels, gent's bicycle by Swift, books, etc. the property of W. NICHOLLS, Esq., Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, proceeded Home.
Catalogues are published and the proprty is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1911.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.
P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000
HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 161, W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,00,000
LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited : PHILLIPS & Co., Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office : BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....: 1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princess Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£19,000,000.
The Directors have declared the sum of £1,402,253 available for division among Participating Life Policy-holders, yielding a bonus at the rate of £1-10-0 per cent. per annum. This, if calculated on the original sum insured, is equivalent on some of the oldest Policies to £3-13-0 per cent. per annum.
For latest prospectus, particulars of New Schemes and Proposal Forms apply to
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	„ 109,674
Annual Income	...	„ 1,451,086
Assets	...	„ 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		„ 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 8
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.
SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-2 do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 20] [BOMBAY, June 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 3-4		1-16
do. Rentes ...	95 1-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 3-4		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-2	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 9-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	53	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-31	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-42		01
do. do. New York ...	4-85 7-8	1-3	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ...	2 1-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet. Dull.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £225,000.

London closed on Thursday and Friday.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000,

Rs. 5,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 6,70,000 " to Bombay
" 2,60,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 14,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 51 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 51 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16'00.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 9,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 18,80,000 " to Bombay.
" 7,10,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 35,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 51 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 51 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16'03.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales, Rs. 55,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000.

TELEGRAPHIC ALLOTMENTS.—

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Quiet.
Futures	...	Firm,
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Unsettled with little doing.	
Total Sales	...	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		250
Imports	...	.....
Mid-Americans	...	8·16—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 9-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·88	7·83	7·56	7·19	7·03
+19	+09	+08	+05	+03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
6·97	6·93	6·96	6·97	
+02	+02	+02	+02	

New York Official noon call July 14·74 Oct. 13·25
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 14·35 Oct. 12·14

Liverpool closed on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	2,000
Receipts at " Last year ...	4,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton— ...	15·40 +10
Futures—Month of July 14·84+23	Advanced on favorable cables and on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of Oct. 13·25+10	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	15—5·16
Futures month of July ...	14·84+23
Futures month of Oct ...	13·25+09
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

T. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.... 7 1-32

Sellers—Months—June-July.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	11 3-4
George Mayall's Yarn	11 7-8

WHEAT.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...
Do. Month—June
Buyers, &c—Sellers,

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship 43 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 45 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...40 unchgd
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Amsterdam.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...63 12-+1-4
Do. Months—June-July—Value.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tons of Linseed—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...52 1-4—3-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Buyers &c.—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...12 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 1-2—Value. Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...£ 68 1-2
Yellow Metal ...d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£57 5-16

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay ...10

SHEEP SKIN.—Sale closed to-day.

General Tone of auction strong.
Sheep skins sold 7,35,000.
Sheep skins Madras prime 2 to 3 higher.
Sheep skins Madras Fair 1 to 2 higher.
Sheep skins Madras Ordinary 1-2 higher.
Sheep skins Bombay good 1 to 1 1-2 higher.
Sheep skins Bombay Fair 1 to 1 1-2 higher.
Sheep skins Bombay Ordinary 1 higher.

SUGAR—

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...10-8 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [21st June, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 19th June, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	44	54,000
B B and C I Railway ...	51	60,696

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firmer at 1s 4d to 1s 4d 1-32d. T. T. and Demand, and 1s 4d 5-32s to 1-4 3 16d for 3 months' sight Bills. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private Bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 1-2
Shanghai "	...178
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market has fluctuated somewhat during the day but closes steady with buyers at our quotations.

We quote:—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96 9 0
Settlement	... "	96 8 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday there was no change in the London quotations for Bar Silver on closing, rates being 24 1-2 ready and 24 9-16 forward. New York was unchanged at 53. Here the market opened steady and prices are unchanged. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs:	24 0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62 8 0
" 1st settlement	... "	62 8 0
" 2nd Settlement	... "	62 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The advance in the Home markets has caused a steadier feeling locally and prices are quoted higher, particularly for New Crop. There is still some enquiry for fine M. G. Bengals, November and January, as also for Khamgaon-Akola January, but sellers are scarce, and very little business is practicable.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate enquiry for high-class cotton, chiefly for Japan.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	... Rs.	362	June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	"	355-6	do
Do H G Westerns ...	... "	324-5	do
Do M G do ...	... "	331	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	309-10	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	"	245 1-2	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	273	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	"	295-6	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	...	Quieter.
Estimated Sales	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports	...	2,700 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·91	7·86	7·58	7·21
+03	+03	+02	+02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·04	6·99	6·93	6·98	6·98
+01	+02	+02	+02	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—The market is firmer with a fair demand.

We quote:—

Ready " ...	Rs.	11 15	6 B. T.
September " ...	"	12 15	6 R. T.
May 1912 " ...	"	11 4	6 R. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is steady.

We Quote:—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7 8	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6 8	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	57	0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	43	0 0

JASTORSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 22 0 0

POPPYSEED:—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 9 10 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS:—Tone quiet.

We Quote:—

Bold ...	Rs.	40	8 0
Small ...	"	39	0 0

MOWRASEED:—Tone steady.

July-August ... Rs. 7 2 0 R. T.

WHEAT:—The market is steady.

We Quote:—

White Delhi ready. ...	Rs.	4 10	0 R. T.
" " July ...	Rs.	4 11	0 R. T.
" " Sept ...	Rs.	5 2	0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,695
Bank of Burma	136 1-2
Bank of India	68 1-2
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	52 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent Mill	73 3-4
David	390
Finlay Mills...	260
Howard and Bullough	350
Imperial	50
James Greaves Mill	235
Kohinoor	670
Leopold	67 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,635
New Great Eastern	180
Standard	955

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	110
New Berar	540
New Mofussil	890

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Flour Mill	850
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	131
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 3-4
Sirdar Carbonic Acid Gas Co. ...	100

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces	30
Tapti-Valley	455

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	14,537 bales
Wheat	27,147 cwts.
Linseed	9,585 "
Rapeseed	4,680 "
Gingellyseed	704 "
Poppyseed	2,277 "
Groundnuts...	453 "
Castorseed	7,143 "
Rice	34,265 "
Myrabollams	200 "
Cottonseed	3,107 "
Mowraseed	1,855 "
Gram	450 "
Joowar	294 "
Maize	200 "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 19th June,

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 17th June 1911, by Council Bills..... £ 6,689,130
Balance to be remitted from 18th June 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 10,469,170

a Of this sum £1,333,330 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank has yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to Four per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1,950 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 1,527 cwts myrabollams, Waghji Bechar.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—20 cwts fishmaws, E Mahomed, 21 bundles coir matting, D and F Barraclough and Co; 16 bales carpets, A Laduck, 150 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtulla, 36 bales hemp, H Ludha, 100 cwts gum, J Dossa, 10 bales cow hides, S E Boyce and Sons; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 mussoore and 4,000 barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Stagpool s—2,040 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.
City of Paris s—110 bales cotton, M Nathubhoy and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Toronto s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Coniscliffe s—2,806 cwts cas.onseed and 2,112 cwts cottonseed, S Pragji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarji; 4,024 cwts cottonseed, N. Ramji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, B. G. Lloyd and Co; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Shaw s—14,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Clan Graham s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Asama s—2,000 cwts linseed and 8,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand.

FOR HAMBURG.

Claverley s—30 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 6,000 cwts mowraseed and 500 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 39 cwts gum S Cooverji and Co.
Lichtenfels s—53,137 cwts myrabollams, K Keshawji; 401 bales cotton-fly C Piraj and Co; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 130 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 402 cwts mustardseed A Blascheck and Co; 239 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 300 bales hemp, M. Moolji 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 5,560 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Lichtenfels s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Berbera s—2,000 cwts wheat, 3,500 cwts barley, 14,000 cwts linseed and 5,940 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros 4,940 cwts bone pieces Croft Mody and Co.
Dorrington Court s—708 cwts mustardseed 1,000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Bros 987 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 2,002 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Narbheram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerberb s—1,428 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 705 bales cotton, Volkart Bros 4,001 cwts gingelyseed John Fachiri.

FOR LEGHORN.

Clanshaw s—6,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 1,998 cwts linseed John Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—606 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—700 bales twist M M Essabhoy.
Nippon s—450 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nippon s—100 bales twist, H Dadeshti; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Tosa Maru s—800 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 400 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—50 bales cotton, G Dossa; 755 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co; 1000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton, M Oomersey and Co.
Nippon s—712 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 300 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 300 bales cottop, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—128 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy; 300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Neppon s—57 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Nippon s—48 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tosa Maru s—3,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton, M B Dadeshti; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 20 bales cotton M B Kaisha, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

In the jute market to-day there was little or nothing doing and prices tended downwards, and sellers' rates were nominally unchanged.

Business was at a standstill in the gunny market, the buyers having retired.

Coal shares were not so much in evidence in the share market which was generally dull and inactive.

The money market was steady with next to no business passing.

KARACHI FREIGHTS AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 21.

There is no improvement in the freight market and inquiry has again run chiefly on tonnage for Antwerp and Hamburg. Steamers are offering freely from Home at reduced rates and at the moment the tendency is towards a lower level. Two steamers only have been chartered during the week.

During the week ending 19th June 466,280 cwts. of wheat was exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since 1st January, 1911, up to 7,369,983, cwts. as against 5,030,514 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1910.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," June 23.

The P. & O. Co's. mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 9th June is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Evill, Mr C P	Phillips, Miss
Karlson, Miss H	Rogers, Mr H J
MacLean, Mr R	Rogers, Mrs
Monies, Mr W D V	Shaw, Mr D

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.

Cicoron, Mr J O	Le Mesurier, Capt G D S
De Montgeon, Miss	Miller, Mr D M
Flanaghan, Maj R W	Miller, Mr J
Horley, Mr W G	Raymond, Col
Hext, Capt J E	Sowton, Colchas
Head, Capt A E M	Watson, Prof H E
Keays, Mr H	Williams, Mr P J A

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Ellis, Mr C W	Waborhouse, Lt A W
Gentleman	Walson, Mr C C

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Charriolt, Miss	Harvey, Mr H L

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 9th June 1911.	Total from 1st April to 9th June 1911.	For week ending 9th June 1910.	Total from 1st April to 9th June 1910.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	30	252	27	269
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	17	251	28	271
Vessels transported	16	167	33	256
Vessels attended to	2	14	7	21
Vessels warped	...	11	...	9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WALTON—June 22, at Prince's Docks, 12-5 a.m. Mrs. R. Walton, wife of Superintendent G. Walton, Bombay Police. Funeral will leave the Docks at 4-30 p.m. to-day, arriving at Sewree Cemetery at 5 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BANNATINE—June 18, at Leighwood, Coonoor, to Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Bannatine, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Coronation Day in Bombay: Public Holiday:—Special Services and prayers, among others, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6-30 p.m.; Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse-road, 7-30 a.m.; Parsi Jasan at Allbless Baug, Girgaum, 5 p.m.; Hindu Hari-Kirtan at Madhav Baug, 6 p.m.; Mahomedan Prayers in the Jumma Mosque, 1 p.m.; Magen David Jewish Synagogue, 5-30 p.m.; Bene-Israel New Synagogue, at 6-30 p.m.; and Gate of Mercy Synagogue, at 6 p.m.

Colaba Social Club General Meeting to celebrate the Coronation of Their Majesties, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress in the Hall of Vithal Sanjana, Lower Colaba, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction: "The Punchestown Races," a fine sporting film.

Maxim: "Not only strike while the iron is hot, but make it hot by striking."—OLIVER CROMWELL.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 9th June, which left Aden, at 2 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Devanha" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.—There will be no performance to-day as one performance will be given jointly with the play "Chandra Kala" at Balliwala's Grand Theatre, Tardeo, at 9-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quilimane, Beira, Seychelles, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per s. s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m., to-morrow.

WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR.—One Shaligram Shivram, aged 25, residing at 8th Lane, Kamatipura, who fell out of a window into a sweeper's gully, on the 13th instant, while under the influence of liquor and sustained serious internal injuries, died at the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday evening.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—One Mathew Gomes, aged 30, resident of Bomanwadi in the Thana District, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital, suffering from injuries, the result of the wheels of a cart passing over him. It appeared that he was driving his cart in the Thana District, when he went to sleep and fell off his cart. He died subsequently.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The Royal Procession Route.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, presiding.

The Commissioner reported that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of spare meter parts, four tenders were received, viz. Messrs John Fleming and Co., Rs. 8,500; Messrs Richardson and Cruddas, Rs 8,715; Messrs Turner Hoare and Co. Rs. 8,717; and Messrs Garlick and Co, Rs. 9,897. As the tender of Messrs John Fleming and Co., was the lowest, he proposed to accept it subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee.

The sanction was accorded.

Approval was given to the Commissioner purchasing 250 of Messrs. J. Talor Son's patent "Waste-not" self-closing taps. This tap, the Commissioner reported was strong and well made and was the best at present on the market for use in chawls and for stand-pipes and public fountains. The total cost of 250 taps at Rs. 9-6-0 per tap would be Rs. 2,343-12-0.

ROYAL PROCESSION AND TRAM POLES.

The Commissioner had addressed the following letter:—"It has been decided that the route of the procession of Their Majesties the King-Emperor of India and the Queen-Empress on their arrival in Bombay should be along the Esplanade and Hornby Roads as far as the Victoria Terminus. This route has been chosen as traversing the principal thoroughfare of Bombay, and allowing as large a number of persons as possible to view the procession. It is however recognized that standard poles of the Tramway Company in the centre of the road would greatly detract from the effect of the procession by compelling the carriages to go on one side of the road, and rendering the arches lopsided in appearance. I have therefore been in communication with the B. E. S. & T. Company, and their Manager informs me that the work of moving the central poles and re-erecting poles at the side of the road would amount to Rs. 13,500, this being the bare actual cost to the Company. I think the change of the poles to the side of the road will be a permanent improvement and convenience to traffic, and both on this ground and because it may be regarded as a portion of the City's contribution towards the cost of the Royal Visit, I venture to recommend that the cost of moving the poles should be paid by the Corporation out of surplus cash balances. As the work of moving the poles is necessarily slow, I have the honour to request the early consideration of the Standing Committee and Corporation of the matter."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation.

LINCENSES FOR FIRE-ARMS.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The following correspondence containing the decision of the Government of India in the matter of the grant of the refund of differential duty on a fire-arm sold to a person holding a license for the possession of such arms, when the description of the weapon sold differs from that given in the purchaser's license, is published for general information:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Judicial Department, in which you apply to the Government of India, against the decision of the Government of Madras, that a refund of differential duty cannot be claimed on a fire-arm sold to a person holding a license for the possession of such arms, when the description of the weapon sold differs from that given in the purchaser's license.

In reply, I am to invite your attention to column 3 of Forms XV and XVI in Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Act Rules, 1909, and to clause 2 of the conditions subjoined to those Forms, from which you will observe that licenses for the possession of fire-arms, etc., cover only such arms as are described therein. It follows from this that a person who purchases a weapon the description of which does not agree with that contained in any license which he may hold, cannot be regarded as lawfully entitled to possess such weapon within the meaning of the second proviso to Exception II under item 10 of Import Tariff Schedule II, and no refund of differential duty is claimable in respect of it. In these circumstances, I am to say that the Government of India agree with the view taken by the Government of Madras,

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Order for Arrest.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided yesterday, at the sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE BHAGWANDASS MAGANLAL.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE ABDUL SAKUR ESMAIL.

Mr. F Sorabji Talyarkhan, for the opposing creditor, moved absolute the rule for dismissing the insolvent's petition for want of prosecution.

Counsel said the petition was of two years old.

His Lordship made the rule absolute with costs to come out of the assets, if any, in the hands of the Official Assignee.

RE HYDERALLY CASSUMJI AND CO.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the Queen Mills, applied for an order in terms of sections 33, 34 and 36 of the Act for committing the Insolvents for contempt, for their arrests and for the examination of certain witnesses.

His Lordship made the order prayed for.

RE RAHIMBHOY HAMIR.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, for one Mahomed Bhsrmal moved absolute the rule for contempt of court.

Mr. Kapadia, who appeared for the insolvent to show cause, said that the rule was issued as the insolvent had not filed his schedule. The reason for that was that the insolvent was ill and was not conversant with his books. He had no money to engage a mehta and the Official Assignee very kindly paid the mehta out of the assets. The schedule was now ready.

The rule was discharged but the insolvent was ordered to pay the costs of Mr. Wadia's client.

RE CHARLES STANBRIDGE.

Mr. Davar, for an opposing creditor, asked for a short adjournment of this matter.

Mr. Campbell, for the insolvent, opposed the application.

On Mr. Davar's client paying the insolvent's costs of the day, the hearing of this matter was adjourned till the next Court day.

RE SHAIKH KARIM SHAIKH USMAN.

On the application of Mr. Kolaskar, the insolvent who was in jail, was granted the usual interim order.

Chhaganlal Harjiwan, Ganeshlal Panalal, Dongersey Bhanji and Ebrahim Haji Abdul were also granted interim orders on the application of counsel appearing on their behalf.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Janmahomed Usman; Bernard Henry Hooper; Thomas Herald Graham Burjorji N. Guzdar; Issak Ahmed and others; Ismail Currim Memon; Adamji Currimji; Kaba Mulji and another; Ramji Bandu; Krishnarao Vishvanath and others and Luxmon Vithu.

ALLEGED ABETMENT.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, instructed by Mr. P. P. Khare, presented an application for revision of the order of Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, who, in April last, confirmed the conviction and sentence of a fine of Rs. 1,000 and remitted the sentence of nine months' simple imprisonment passed on Rao Bahadur Balaji Martand Kenjale for abetting the taking of an illegal gratification by a public servant.

The prosecution case was that the accused had strong reasons for wishing the transfer of the Baramati Sub-Inspector and his nephew Gangadhar, who was the second accused in the case, called on the 1st January last on a man named Rodericks and asked for an introduction to the Inspector-General of Police, stating the purpose for which he wanted to see him. Rodericks replied that the only man whom he knew there was Superintendent Dennis and he would introduce the accused to him. An interview was granted a day or two later when there were present, besides the two, Rodericks and one Haji Ahmed. Gangadhar informed Mr. Dennis that his uncle wished the Baramati Sub-Inspector to be transferred and it was agreed either at this meeting or at a meeting between Mr. Dennis and the present appellant in the evening that Rs. 1,000 were to be paid to Mr. Dennis for working the transfer. A trap was laid and the present appellant again saw Mr. Dennis in the latter's house where Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., and Mr. Griffith, his personal assistant, were also present, but in hiding. Both the uncle and the nephew were subsequently prosecuted and sentenced.

Their Lordships issued a rule.

DACOITS' APPEALS DISMISSED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the appeals of Ramchandra Appaji Mohite, Tatya, Vyantrao Patil, Pandu Dhondi Patil, Pandu Appaji Mohite and seven others who were convicted of dacoity by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Acting Sessions Judge of Satara and sentenced the first and fourth to one year's and the rest to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the first and the fourth accused; Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the second, Mr. S. V. Save for the third and Mr. S. R. Gokhale for the rest of the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The charge against the accused was that they robbed the complainant who was a patil of his sugarcane crop. The documentary evidence with regard to the ownership of the crop was all upon one side and was weighty. The complainant had the record of rights, he had receipts for payment of assessment for years past. Besides there were several witnesses who deposed that the property belonged to the complainant.

The Sessions Judge, on the evidence, held that the accused did dishonestly remove sugarcane from the possession of another without his consent, and in so doing did cause fear of instant hurt. They were convicted and sentenced as above stated.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances in the case, confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeals.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Shareholders Prosecuted.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Mr. B. K. Furtardo, Dr. N. V. Bhagawat and Mr. Devappa V. Shanbag, chairman and directors respectively of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited, charged Messrs S. R. Khopkar, V. R. Parulkar, L. F. Caldeiro, J. F. Gonsalves and F. P. Fernandes, shareholders of the company, with defamation. Mr. Payne, Solicitor, appeared for the complainants; and Messrs. P. Godinho and Balubhai T. Desai, pleaders, defended the accused. The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution have already been published. The charge against the accused was that they published a handbill in which they made some allegations against the complainants.

His Worship, delivering his decision, said the defence had not denied the publication of the handbill. The handbill was prima facie intended for shareholders, but, his Worship thought, the fifth accused had not exercised proper care in distributing the handbills as their circulation was not confined to shareholders who were interested in the welfare of the Company. There was thus an excessive publication, for which however the other accused were not fully responsible. As regarded the circular, his Worship said, it must be taken as a whole, and reading it as a whole there could not be any reasonable doubt that the document was a reasonable one. The shareholders felt much anxiety as to the welfare of the Company as steamers were not coming as advertised by the Secretary. There was nothing to show that the directors in any way disavowed the advertisements given by the Secretary, and the accused were entitled to look upon these advertisements as

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Barbarigo 3,821 tons, Captain A. Giacopello will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Glympea 3269 tons Captain G. Mitchell sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Helios 660 tons Captain Knudsen will sail to-day for Tuticorin with ballast and 8 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairung 2,862 tons Captain G. Park arrived here yesterday from Calcutta May 23 via Coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair 3,290 tons Capt D. S. Smith will sail to-day for Portsaid for order and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The ship daylight 3598 tons, Captain J. McBryde will sail on Friday for Baltimore with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 404 tons, Captain G.R. Elton, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons Captain E.D. Pratt sailed on Wednesday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 15 naval ratings 1 native and 65 deck passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Naderi 3168 tons, Captain De Lorae will sail to-day for Hodeida &c. with a general cargo.

The steamer Beme 1,829 tons Captain J. Younger will sail to-day for Rangoon via Mormugoa with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 20th June, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook ..B H Jones .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo ...Lt Comdr ..G V Forteath ...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 21.

Beme .....1899 Younger ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Coniscliffe .....2485 Fottinger ...W & A Graham & Co
Clavercak.....2441 Tayler .....W & A Graham & Co
Daltonhall.....2264 Gorst .....T Morrison & Co
Earl of Elgin...2571 Robertson ..W & A Graham & Co
Fife .....2494 Harrison .....T Morrison & Co
Gymerlo.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gallea.....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Glenstrae .....3054 McGillivray...W&A Graham & Co
Hoemic.....993 Hughes .....B & P S N Co
Hatumet ..2384 Peters ..... W & A Graham & Co
Inverness .....2401 Venus .....T Morrison & Co
Marmora .....895 Kaes-murin .....M M & Co
Marienfels.....3690 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Nairung.....2862 Park.....T Morrison & Co
Rokeby .....2455 Sheldrake...W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Saif.....502 McBean ...A M Jiwanji & Co
Scharnfels.....3331 Siebji ..W & A Graham & Co
Umballa.....3426 Rait .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Tosa Maru	3610	Satow	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
B Coniscliffe	2572	Charles	Hull	27-6	W & A Graham & Co
C&R Clan Shaw	2504	Hunter	Dunkirk	1-7	J Finlay & Co
D&E Koerber	3157	Cosulich	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
F Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
G Naderi	1163	Lorne	Jeddah	22-6	B & P S N Co
H Somali	1615	Stoffregen	Durban	23-6	A Strande & Co
K Stagpool	2991	Campbell	Marseilles	23-6	W & A Graham & Co
M Devanha	4735	Powell	Aden	21-6	P & O Co
N Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co Ld
O Norkoowa	1074	Hugo	Mauritious via Karachi	23-6	B & H S N Co
P Claverley	2440	Kragh	Dunkirk	21-6	T Morrison & Co
Q Dorrington Court	2863	Wilson	Antwerp	23-6	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Toronto	3948	Pickering	Hull via Karachi	24-6	J Finlay & Co
2 Olymphia	3269	Mitchell	Liverpool	21-6	W & A Graham & Co
3 Berbera	2791	Packham	Antwerp	24-6	M M & Co
4 Asama	2705	Hume	Dunkirk	30-6	T M & Co
5 Clan Graham	3289	Elliott	Dunkirk	30-6	W & A Graham & Co
6 Lichtenfels	3523	Freedon	Hamburg	23-6	W & A Graham & Co
7 Clan Sinclair	3290	Smith	Antwerp	23-6	W & A Graham & Co
8 Sofala	3426	Bowman	N F	N F	M M & Co
9 Nippon	4014	Tarabocchia	Kobe	24-6	A L S N Co
10&11 City of Paris	6910	Campbell	Karachi	29-6	K Nixon & Co
12&13 Himalaya	3705	Gregor	London	1-7	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	23-6	M M & Co
15 Barbarigo	2821	Giacopello	Calcutta	23-6	Venice S N Co
16 Madura	1273	Logan	Busreh	21-6	M M & Co

Offside K

Linga.....951 Rothwell ..N F ..N F .....M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri ...829 Ahmed .....N F ...N F ...Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati...544 Ahmed ...N F ...N F ...Bo S N & Co Ld

H W V D

Kasara.....505 Elton .....Busreh .....22-6 ...M M & Co

M W D D

Querimba.....4937 Smith ...Calcutta 24-6 ...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel	Commander	From
21	Nairung	Park	Calcutta, May 23

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Scharnfels	Siebji	Calcutta &c
	Olympia	Mitchell	Liverpool &c
	Madura	Pratt	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Wednesday :—

Steamer Barbarigo, Giacopello for Calcutta &c.
" Helios, Knudsen for Tuticorin.
" Kasara, Elton for Persian Gulf &c.
" Naderi, Lorne for Hodeida.
" Beme, Younger for Rangoon &c.
" Clan Sinclair, Smith for Antwerp &c.

The steamer Hessinee for Jeddah began to load on Wednesday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVED.

Jun	Vessels	From
12	Umzinto	Calcutta
19	Tsongwa	Straits

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer China, from Japan, left Colombo on the 21st instant, and is due here on Sunday morning the 25th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow, outward bound left Liverpool on the 20th instant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay Gazette.

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Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of thel *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20, 27, June 3, 10 and 17.]

June 22nd } Modern Kingship (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 22nd June, 1911.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

"ZADOK, the priest, and Nathan, the prophet, annointed Solomon King; and all the people rejoiced and said 'God save the King, Long live the King, May the King live for ever.'" And from that time forward, probably without intermission, have priests and prophets annointed the King, or, as it is now expressed and has long been "hallowed him to office." The service, which is conducted by England's High Priest, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is said to have been formulated or approved by Offa the Great, King of Mercia, and it has been said that every word that is spoken and every symbol that is employed belong to the very beginning of the history of England. The substance is the same. It may be some of the words and symbols could be omitted, for the ceremony, added to the long progress, make a wearisome afternoon's work. And it may be that if the Church of England were disestablished the whole ceremony would be abolished and the King formally crowned by the Prime Minister at St. Stephen's. Apart from the religious aspect of the ceremony, which Christian England would not like to have omitted, the work of to-day's proceedings might well be done away with. Yet even those people who cannot hope for a seat in the Abbey to witness them, would protest against such an idea, for they have spent, and would again spend, thousands of pounds, in decorating the streets and providing for themselves a coign of vantage whence they may see the royal procession on its way to the Abbey. The King is King the moment his predecessor dies, whether the formal coronation ever takes place or not. The solemn and elaborate ceremony is but the formal public ratification of an event which is already of binding force. Even the Primate indirectly acknowledges that in his "Recognition." "Sirs," says his Grace with a loud voice, "I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of this Realm. Wherefore, all you who are come this day to do homage and service, are you willing to do the same?" And as is laid down in the Form and Order of their Majesties' Coronation, the people "signify their willingness and joy by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out "God save King George." Then the trumpets shall sound, and this with the presenting of the spurs and the sword of State and one or two other little survivals of ancient custom seem almost indecorous excrescences which might with advantage be removed.

The only difference between the Form and Order for the present King and King Edward VII. is in the oath ; but even that is unnecessary at the Abbey, for on the day of his accession and in February last the King made and signed the prescribed declarations and what can the Constitution want more than that ? But the Coronation ceremony binds Church and State together more than is generally known, for his Majesty, at the Abbey, swears to maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England and the doctrine, worship, discipline and Government thereof, as by law established in England and to preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England and to the churches then committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do, or shall appertain to them, or any of them." There could be no destruction of the monasteries, if the English Church possessed monasteries, in the face of that. But how his Majesty would interpret his obligations under that oath when the Commons shall have passed the Bill to disendow and disestablish the English Church, and by persistency, forced it through the Second Chamber under their Veto regulations, we do not know, and cannot imagine, unless he merely pointed to the oath his faithful Commons even more than others have been instrumental in forcing him to subscribe. "Vast are the privileges of Kingship ; vast also are its responsibilities." King George has already revealed to us his full appreciation of the truism and we do not doubt that when the time comes he will again and again act with the tact and discretion which he possesses in such marked degree.

His Majesty, King George V., has ruled now for more than a year and it cannot be gainsaid that he has fulfilled the claims of his exalted office in a conspicuously prudent manner. Yet he has passed through a strenuous year. The onward march of democracy, which at one time threatened to strike at the foundations of the Constitution, found him undismayed and we believe we do not exaggerate when we say that he has done much if not to turn it back, at least to retard its progress. He has distributed honours with a lavish hand, though he has not committed the folly of creating peers in such numbers as to create a temporary balance of party in the Upper House. He has had to encounter the revolutionary intrigues of party warfare, but it has left him unmoved. And as a proof of his Majesty's determination to be a ruler as well as a King, an Emperor in reality as well as in name, we may accept his forthcoming visit to India. He will demonstrate his deep interest in the people and his personal desire to extend to them that sympathy of which he recognised the need during his tour as Prince of Wales. As regards the Dominions beyond the Seas, no happier idea could have been conceived than the assembly of the Imperial Conference on the eve of the Coronation and the Premiers will, we believe, return to their various colonies impressed with the importance and magnitude of the empire of which they form a part, and that feeling will be infused into the hearts of the people they serve. The King knows almost every one of them, for there are few colonies he has never visited and it is justly asserted that he is the first of Britain's Sovereigns to possess a profound and intimate knowledge of our possessions and their needs. These facts will tend to establish him more firmly on the throne than coronations and pageants and ceremonies. He has in the hearts of the people of England the same degree of affection King Edward enjoyed. But he has the affection and loyalty of more, for he has seen and known and come in personal touch with a greater number of his subjects in regions his father never visited. His Majesty will to-day be greeted with the acclamations of hundreds of thousands of loyal subjects, yet not so many as will welcome him next December on his arrival and during his progress through India.

THE PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENT. The first Parliament of the Republic of Portugal, which has now been opened at Lisbon, is a remaskable body. It is a strange thing so soon after the strife of revolution that a general election should be allowed to pass in comparative tranquillity. Elections were a good deal of a farce during the Monarchy on account of the strength of the Republican spirit, which made attempts to form or work a Royalist ministry hopeless. This election was undertaken in the most serious spirit, the Republican party were to have their first opportunity of Constitutional Government, but instead of receiving a keen, if small, opposition from the Royalists the latter elected, for reasons which are quite well known, to take no part in a contest. The Republicans account for this inaction by saying that the Monarchists neither have nor ever have had any organisation in the country, while in the two principal towns, Lisbon and Oporto, they are in a hopeless minority. On the other hand, the Monarchists declare that formal participation in the election would have been too dangerous. It would no doubt in the towns have provoked rioting; and they allege that it would have resulted in their persecution by the Government. No doubt, the Monarchists realised that there was no chance of even a small modicum of success and decided not to run unnecessary risk—when there was nothing for them to gain. The result has been that only one member, who can be reckoned a Monarchist, has been elected and he did not stand under that designation. There is thus no anti-Republican opposition in the House, although there is a small minority of Independent Republicans, Radicals and Socialists. The great majority of the members are nominees of the Republican Directory, which, in conjunction with the Provisional Government, has ruled Portugal since the Revolution. The Government will thus have a free hand to proceed with their programme of reforms and further than that they have now received the authority of the people for their actions. This will check the flow of criticism which has been levelled at the Provisional Government, principally from the more Radical wing of the Republican party. The first task of the new Assembly is to discuss and modify the constitution. It will then become the ordinary Legislative Assembly of the country sitting for three years and probably receiving payment at so much per sitting. The constitutional question having been settled, it will be able to begin upon the extensive programme of legislation which President Braga and his Ministers have drawn up. This includes proposals for a weekly day of rest, for State assistance in old age and infancy and for maternity benefit. It is also proposed to extend primary education and to establish schools, which will distribute books, food and clothes to the children. The Government may be starting in an ambitious manner, and perhaps it is composed of earnest men, who are actuated by disinterested and patriotic motives. The country evidently means to give them and their system a fair trial, and therefore there is hope, that although they may not carry out all they promise, they will accomplish some good for Portugal.

THE PARSI ASSOCIATION. The Parsi Association, a body established for ameliorating the condition of the people and for safeguarding the interests of the community, is continuing to do very useful work, as the report adopted at its annual meeting, held the other day, amply testifies. It has now completed seven years of its existence, and the work that it has done during this short period for the good of the Parsi community does credit to those who conduct this organization. Its numbers include a large proportion of the leading men and women too, for the gentler sex also takes great interest in its work of the community, and the managing and other smaller committees are ably served by men whose practical knowledge of the present state and wants of their people is admittedly intimate. It has helped considerably to educate and form public opinion among the community on several vital questions affecting it and in some important matters it has also taken effective steps to translate opinion into practice. The housing of the poor and the middle classes among the Parsis is really a very difficult problem for the community to solve, and taxes all its powers of the mind and still more of the purse to cope with it. The Association took up that vexed question at the very beginning of its career, as one on the solution of which several minor questions depended, and ventilated it very ably in the newspapers, magazines and pamphlets with the effect that in a few years it was able to take an important practical step towards the solution. It has started a Building Society on sound principles for the construction of substantial and sanitary dwellings for the people which can be had at very reasonable rents. By means of the Society it has already erected several large buildings which accommodate several hundreds of Parsis, who would otherwise have to pay high rents for residing in much less sanitary dwelings. It also solicits and gets from philanthropic Parsis, donations for such buildings; but its main support is from shareholders who are quite content with with three or four per cent. on their shares. The community has, by the efforts of the Association, been delivered to a certain extent from the evils of rack-renting and jerry building, and has the further considerable advantage of good sanitary dwellings built on the best principles under the guidance of capable men. At the rate the Association is progressing, it will be able in fifteen or twenty years to provide sanitary and cheap residences for several thousand Parsis, and then it may be hoped, the trying question will no more trouble them. If the Parsi Association had done no more than this, it would still have deserved well of that community. But it has undertaken several things besides, and in all is doing well. It is, for example, investigating into the subject of the poverty of the people and devising means for its mitigation. It has opened work-classes, night classes, and is about to open an industrial home—all agencies for the help and improvement of the people. It has met with good support from the people of the community who give large donations towards the several objects it is working for. With still larger means at its command, it can no doubt do a greater amount of good and the community, for whose real good it is working, will, it is to be hoped, continue to supply it with the sinews of war against poverty, at an increased rate in the future.

THE subscriptions to the All-India King Edward VII Memorial Fund, paid up to the 13th instant, amount to Rs. 4,66,943.

A Frontier correspondent states that the recent attack upon the Dir Levy Post was probably the work of some Afghan outlaws. The attacking party have not since shown themselves.

THERE was a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council on Saturday morning and it is understood that the situation created by the recent outrage was under discussion.

THE Government of India have under examination the conclusions reached by the Imperial Conference in London for the construction of the Ganges bridge at Mokameh. It is understood that the Bengal and North Western Railway will build the bridge.

A SENSATIONAL murder trial of a European lady, who was charged with snooting dead a man, named Steward, at Kuala Lumpur, ended in Mrs. Proudlock, the accused, being sentenced to death after a trial lasting eight days. The assessors were unanimous, and the judge concurred. The verdict was accompanied by the strongest recommendation to mercy.

IT is stated that Mr. H. Minck of the Commercial East India Agency Co., Ltd., Lahore and Calcutta, has secured the contract for supplying motors to the Delhi Durbar Committee and is also supplying a large quantity of carriages to the various camps. We also understand that several further large contracts have been entrusted by the Committee to the same firm.

THE Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has been left a legacy of about £3,000 by the will of the late Miss Jane Pulloch of 27 Dawson Place, Bayswater, London. The deceased day, after making several bequests to various charities, willed the residue of her property about £12,000 to be devided amongst the London Church, the Royal Sailors' Rest Portsmouth, the Mission to Deep Sea Fisherman and the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The Dufferin Fund therefore will benefit to the extent of the sum of Rs. 40,000.

AT the instance of the Hon. Mr. F. L. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Inspectors J. Frizoni and S. C. Roy and Sergeant Godwin, of the Calcutta Police, have been granted money rewards by the Bengal Government in recognition of their good services in connection with the recent Bakr-Id riots in Calcutta. These are the officers who brought to book the many Pathans concerned in the robbery of the house of Bapu Pannalal Murarkar.

IT has been brought to the notice of the Bombay Government that vernacular translations of press notes, pamphlets, etc., dealing with medical and sanitary matters do not contain in all cases translations or explanatory paraphrases of technical terms, which are at once accurate and easily understood by the people generally. In order that the phraseology of such important publications should be both accurate and intelligible, the Governor-in-Council has appointed a standing committee consisting of the following members to revise the translations before publication :—The Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, (for Gujarati) ; Dr. Raghavendra Row, (for Kanarese). Lieut.-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., (retired), (for Marathi) ; and Major J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S., (Secretary).

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN BURMA.

Allowance Committee's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 21.

In accordance with the wishes of the Government of India the local Government appointed the Burma Allowance Committee last year to investigate and report on questions "inter alia" whether the present conditions of service in Burma as regards health amenities and expenses both at headquarters and on tour, are inferior to those obtaining in India generally, and whether such disparity as may be found to exist is uniform throughout the Province, or is confined to certain localities ; what allowance, if any, they would recommend and to what department, and how allowances should be graded and what limit should be fixed,

The members of the Committee consisting of three local officials, assisted by Mr. C. A. Seldawad, the nominee of the Government of India, taking ample evidence on the various points, have now submitted their recommendations to the Government.

CONDITIONS INFERIOR TO THOSE IN INDIA.

They are of opinion that in all the particulars namely, of health, amenities and expenses, the conditions of service in Burma are markedly inferior to those obtaining in India and such as to justify fully a grant of compensatory allowance. The Committee consider that probably there is, on the whole, a little intrinsic difference between the average healthiness in Burma and India, for, though climatically Burma is worse on the whole than India, its less dense population and some other reason seem to cause enteric fever to be less common in Burma than in India. The Committee consider there is no doubt whatever that the general standard of comfort and of living among Europeans is lower in Burma than it is in India, and that this is due to the greater expense of living in Burma.

The Committee consider the unpopularity which does undoubtedly exist, even with existing allowances, is proof positive not only that the present allowances are as a rule necessary, but that they are insufficient to equalise the conditions of the services in India and Burma. The committee also consider the evidence obtained in course of their investigation, and do not support the view that the rise in the cost of living which has been such a marked feature in India during the last ten or fifteen years, has occurred to such less extent in Burma, so as to make this cost in the two countries now not very divergent, but consider that even if the rise in India has been in a greater ratio than in the Province, there still remains a very large margin between the cost of living in the two countries, and that, for the purposes of considering the necessity or otherwise of allowances, is an all important factor.

DISPARITY GREATER IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES.

As regards the second point, relating to the disparity throughout the Province being greater in certain localities than others, the Committee consider that no distinction between the departments of service should be made and allowances should be proportionate to pay, providing only that the proportion should be somewhat less for subordinates than for gazetted officers, and they accordingly suggest two scales of allowances, one for subordinates of all departments, and the other for gazetted officers of all departments, both in the Imperial and Provincial services. In both cases, the proposal of the Committee is for a sliding scale of allowances varying in the former case from ten per cent. of the pay of lower grades to 20 per cent. of the pay of Rs. 300 and over.

For the gazetted rank the scale is not quite as liberal, 41.1 per cent. of pay in the lower grades, on pay between Rs. 120-149 to 10 per cent. on pay of Rs. 4,000 and over.

The Committee feel that the grant of an allowance is more than justified in the case of the Police and the Army and propose a supplementary allowance by a reduction in the interest charged for their house accommodation. The reduction proposed is from 3½ to 1½ per cent, which will, in addition to reducing what is actually paid on the Indian level, be reduced a little further as compensation for defective accommodation.

HOUSING IN GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.

The Committee further recommended that all officers be housed in Government quarters at the earliest possible date, and, meanwhile, a small house allowance should be granted to those for whom Government quarters are not provided, at the rate of 5 per cent. on pay and allowance. This concession is to be granted to all alike, whether entitled to Burma allowances or not, and should not take the place of house allowances that have been recommended and sanctioned for Rangoon.

On the question of travelling allowances, the Committee consider that there is no doubt that real hardships have been incurred, and, as the question is a very pressing one in this Province, the Committee strongly urge that it should be considered and that officers on transfer should be allowed full compensation for actual travelling expenses incurred by them in the interests of the public service.

WATERWAYS IN BENGAL.

Chamber of Commerce and Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce recently addressed the Bengal Government, urging the enlargement of the Standing Joint Committee appointed in 1906, to inspect the waterways of Bengal and Eastern Bengal periodically and to suggest measures of improvement. The Committee suggested the addition of two representatives of commercial interests, one elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the other by the Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce. It was also suggested that the Vice-President of the Port Commissioners might be appointed to the Committee.

The Bengal Government did not see its way to approve the suggestion as to the appointment of Vice-President as a member of the Committee, while the Eastern Bengal Government did not agree that the Narayanganj Chamber should have the sole right of nominating a member, although they might be consulted in the selection. Another point raised by the Bengal Government was that the Standing Joint Committee should be placed under the control of the Railway Board. This, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber strongly disapproves, pointing out that it would be a far better course to place the Waterways Committee under the Commerce and Industry Department. The matter rests there for the present.

Giving evidence before the Parliamentary Committee inquiring into the working of the anti-trust laws, Mr. Gary (chairman of the United States Steel Corporation) said he felt convinced that Government control, with publicity of the corporation's affairs, must come. The Steel Corporation, he asserted, stood behind Mr. Pierpont Morgan in 1907 and thereby averted a financial panic.

POSSESSION OF FIREARMS.

The Proposed Restriction Deprecated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

In reply to the Bengal Government's letter on the subject of the proposed restriction in respect of the possession of pistols and revolvers by all classes of persons, the British Indian Association observes that there is not a tittle of evidence to indicate that the weapons were lent by exempted persons, for nefarious purposes. It had been proved in cases that came to court that assassinations and dacoities were committed by persons who had no legal right to their possession. The withdrawal of exemption from the persons who now enjoy it would avail little to stop the possession of pistols and revolvers by persons who intended to use them for criminal purposes, but would deprive the persons first-named of a privilege which they much appreciate and which they are entitled to enjoy. Owing to increase of crimes of violence, pistols or revolvers have become the inseparable companions of well-to-do men at their own houses, at night and on long rail way journeys. The very presumption and reputation that they are in a position to defend themselves serves in most cases as an effective safeguard against acts of violence. Guns and muskets are hardly of any use in such cases, they are mostly used by sportsmen and Shikaries to kill wild animals. If exempted persons were deprived of handy and convenient means of defence they would find themselves in a hopeless condition when confronted by criminals who have surreptitiously armed themselves with such weapons. The result would be, the Committee apprehends, a large increase in crimes of violence and would reduce to a condition of helplessness persons who have deserved well of the Government, whose loyalty and devotion have been publicly recognised. The Committee hope that a census of fire-arms will place in the hands of the Government materials for a more effective control of these weapons than at present, so that the proposed changes in the rules would be, not only wholly undesirable, but also unnecessary.

THE "TIMES" AND CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Comment by the "Bengalee."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

With reference to the *Times's* comments about the Calcutta High Court, the *Bengalee* says:—The *Times* is the apostle of reaction and the advocate of repressive aspirations in all parts of the British Empire. It ridicules Irish ideas about freedom and sought to ruin Ireland's greatest leader by the publication of letters which have been found to be forgeries. That such a paper with such traditions should condemn the High Court and the conciliatory policy of Lord Hardinge need surprise no one. Contrary to all ideas of journalistic fairness and propriety it discusses the verdict of the assessors in the Dacca case which is still pending and is thus guilty of clear contempt of court.

"DAILY NEWS" CRITICISED.

The *Englishman* in its leader to-day criticises the comments of *Daily News*. It says nothing could illustrate more forcibly the levity and ignorance with which Indian affairs are discussed in the Home press than the comments of the *Daily News* on the Dacca Conspiracy Case, inasmuch as the case is till *sub judice*. These comments are a serious breach of good taste and discretion which invariably characterises the English press in its discussion of legal proceedings. The *Daily News* is either wilfully biased or so deplorably ignorant that in public interests, and especially in the interests of law and order in this country, it ought to restrain its desire to discuss Indian affairs until it has gathered some elementary knowledge of what it is writing about. "What our contemporary, has done" goes on the *Englishman*, "is to accept the finding of the assessors in the Dacca case as an acquittal, and upon this premature, if not false, supposition it had founded an attack upon the police and law officers characterised by a degree of vindictiveness that we should hardly have thought possible in a newspaper boasting English associations."

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTES.

Recognition from the Government Desired.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

Several private medical institutions in the town have for some time been seeking recognition from the Government and affiliation with the University. The Bengal Government, which was considering the question of their recognition, has addressed the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals on the subject stating that he should convene a meeting of the authorities of the different institutions to see if they agree to amalgamate and build up a really efficient institution with both college and school courses.

The meetings were held at Writers' Buildings and those concerned agreed on the main points. The Government has now asked them further to settle the details and formulate a workable plan for establishing teaching classes and a hospital in some central part of the town. The Government is not concerned with the college course for which the University should be approached. The points the Government would like to be enlightened upon are the standard of education, the qualifications of the staff and the mode of examinations.

LIGHTING OF THE HOOGHLY.

To Facilitate Night Navigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The Calcutta Liners' Conference have raised an important question bearing upon the navigation of the Hooghly. They have suggested that the Calcutta Port Commissioners should light the lower channels, so that the river may be navigated by night as well as by day, and show how, in consequence of the restriction of the navigation of these channels, Calcutta suffers in comparison with other large ports of the world. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has the matter under consideration.

Some mystification has been caused in the Canary Islands by the presence of the cruiser "Gross Loss" a vessel of recent construction, with a modern armament of sixteen guns, manned by 61 men. The vessel, which is from Genoa and Gibraltar, is flying the German merchant flag and is laden with munitions. The owner, who is of German nationality, disappeared on the vessel's arrival. The cruiser is reported to be bound for the State of Liberia.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

END OF EPOCH-MAKING MEETINGS.

The Shipping Resolution.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The last official meeting of the Imperial Conference was held at the Foreign Office to-day, though there will probably be a few private meetings of the delegates after the Coronation.

The official report of the Imperial Conference debates shows that Great Britain also abstained from voting on Sir Joseph Ward's resolution proposing that the Dominions be entrusted with wider legislative powers, in respect of British and foreign shipping. Canada and New Zealand were the only Dominions in favour of the resolution.

Mr. Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, said that British trade would be impossible, if subjected to stringent and different regulations in each Dominion. He hoped Sir Joseph Ward would not press his resolution.

Sir Joseph Ward declined to withdraw the resolution, as it was a matter vital to New Zealand.

General Botha (South Africa) and Mr. Fisher (Australia) considered that the Union of South Africa and the Australian Commonwealth already had the power asked for.

The Imperial Government's resolution concerning awards provides that the Imperial Government and the Dominions shall consider arrangements with a view to the enforcement of the judgments of the courts, and commercial and arbitration awards.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The resolution, inviting the Imperial Government to continue its efforts for a reduction in the Suez Canal dues, was carried unanimously, Mr. McKinnon Wood expressing his hearty sympathy.

The Conference adopted two resolutions proposed by Mr. Fisher: (1) That it was desirable that Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Dominions should exchange visits between the conferences; and (2) that they should consider the possibility of holding a conference or a subsidiary conference in one of the Dominions.

Concluding Speeches.

In the concluding speeches, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, moving a resolution, expressing thanks to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Harcourt for their labours and gratitude for the hospitality of King George, the Government and the people, said that Mr. Harcourt had been under trial, and had carried out his work to the absolute satisfaction of the members of the Conference. He was worthy of a greater office.

Sir Joseph Ward, seconding the resolution, said Mr. Asquith's presidency at the Conference had been greatly appreciated in the Dominions. He had never known work so well prepared as it had been prepared by Mr. Harcourt and his staff. The Conference would be productive of great good. He did not know of one that had done more valuable work.

General Botha said: "This has been a conference of trust, a conference of friends. The only way to make the Empire greater is through love and co-operation. This Conference will lead to better co-operation in the future than there has ever been."

General Botha concluded by declaring that he and his colleagues would return quite satisfied.

Mr. Fisher said: "This Conference will lay a foundation broader and safer than hitherto. Mr. Asquith has taken the Dominions into his inner councils. No greater step has been or can be taken by the advisers of the King. Mr. Asquith's wisdom, courage and foresight will be ever memorable in British history."

Premier's Reply.

Mr. Asquith, replying, said he was confident that the presidency of the Imperial Conferences would henceforth be regarded as the natural duty of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. He paid a tribute to the work of Mr. Harcourt, and said that he had already more than justified his appointment as Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Asquith defined the dominant feature of the Conference as an attempt to promote closer co-operation through the old British institution of free and frank discussion. Some of the most valuable work had been the consideration of matters, on which they had deliberately abstained from coming to a definite conclusion. The discussion of the foreign policy of the Empire and co-operation in defence constituted a landmark in the development of Imperial Constitutional history.

Mr. Asquith and the Dominion Premiers were to-day photographed in the quadrangle of the Foreign Office.

The Dominion Premiers were entertained at lunch to-day, at the National Liberal Club. There were 450 guests. The gathering was most enthusiastic.

Lord Haldane, presiding, said that the great Cabinet of the Empire had closed its present sittings. The main feature of its deliberations had been the mutual confidence of the delegates, and the full and free consideration of the foreign policy of the Empire.

Mr. Asquith's Closing Speech.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The following is the text of Mr. Asquith's speech at the closing of the Imperial Conference.

"Gentlemen,—I thank you very heartily for the terms in which this resolution is couched, for the speeches with which it has been supported, and for the evidence which those speeches and your demeanour afford of the genuine sentiment which it conveys. So far as it refers to my personality, I can assure you that I esteem it as great a privilege as has fallen to my lot since I had the honour of first being a Minister of the Crown, that I have been permitted to be the first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom who has occupied the post of President of an Imperial Conference. That will be a recollection which I shall always cherish with pride and satisfaction. I am confident that the example, which it has been my honour to set, will be followed by those who come after me, and that the presidency of these Conferences will be regarded as one of the obvious and natural, as also one of the most important, duties of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom."

SURVEY OF WORK DONE.

Mr. Asquith associated himself entirely with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's eloquent tribute to Mr. Harcourt, and proceeded, "I would, if you will allow me, just say two or three words, more by way of survey in regard to the work achieved by the Conference itself. If I were asked to define what has been its dominant, governing feature, I should say it has been the attempt to promote and develop closer co-operation through the old British institution of free, frank discussion. I think that you will agree with me that the value of the Conference and its permanent results are not to be judged entirely—although in that respect it need not be afraid of comparison with any preceding body of the kind—by the actual resolutions which it has affirmed, and the proposals which it has adopted.

"I agree with Sir Joseph Ward that some of the most valuable, perhaps the most valuable, use to which we have been able to put our time, has been in the consideration of matters which we have deliberately abstained from coming to any, for the moment, definite conclusion upon. We have cleared the air, we have cleared the ground, we have got to better mutual understanding of our relative and reciprocal requirements. We see, in truer perspective and proportion, the bulk and dominance of not a few of our Imperial problems, and that is a result which could never have been attained in any other way than by the assembling together of responsible statesmen of different parts of the Empire, to hold perfectly free interchange of opinion, each presenting those aspects of the case with which he himself, from his own local experience, was exceptionally familiar. It is the bringing together into common stock, if I may say so, of all these various contributory elements of experience and knowledge, which, I think, will make us all go back to our various tasks better equipped for their performance than we could possibly have been, if we had not met here.

ADMISSION INTO "ARCANA IMPERII."

"Gentlemen,—I again advert to the matter which has been referred by Mr. Fisher and Sir Joseph Ward, that this is the first time when, in Mr. Fisher's happy phrase, representatives of the Dominions have been admitted, as it were, into the interior, into the innermost parts of the Imperial household. What in the old classical phrase were called *arcana imperii* have been laid bare to you, without any kind of reservation or qualification.

"You will all remember our meeting in the Committee of Defence, when Sir Edward Grey presented his survey of foreign policy of the Empire. That is a thing which will be stamped upon all our recollections, and I do not suppose there is one of us, I speak for myself, as I am sure you will speak for yourselves, who did not feel, when that exposition of our foreign relations had been concluded, that we realised, in a much more intimate and comprehensive sense than we had ever done before, the international position and its bearings upon problems of government in different parts of the Empire itself.

"So, again, our discussions, conducted also, and necessarily, under the same veil of confidence, in regard to co-operation for naval and military purposes, have resulted, I think, in a most satisfactory agreement, which, while it recognises our common obligations, at the same time acknowledges with equal clearness that those obligations must be performed in different parts of the Empire in accordance with the requirements of local opinion, local need and local circumstances. Those, gentlemen, are matters as to which we cannot take the world into our confidence. We cannot even take our fellow-subjects into our confidence in the full sense of the term. But we, who have gone into it with frankness which such confidential discussions admit of, will agree that even if the Conference had done no more than that, it would have been a landmark in the development of what I may call our Imperial constitutional history.

"With regard to actual and positive results, capable of being published, in their fulness to the world, Sir Joseph Ward, in his speech has given an almost exhaustive summary. I may, perhaps, just recapitulate, very briefly, what they cover. First of all, as regards what I may call relations of Empire, not to its own members, but to foreign countries, we have had an important resolution, unanimously affirmed, that the Dominions should be afforded the opportunity of consultation, so far as possible, when instructions are being prepared for the negotation of international agreements which affect them. We have had affirmation of the Declaration of London, and we had the important resolution passed only the other day on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that in regard to existing commercial treaties, which apply to Oversea Dominions, efforts should be made, as they are being made, to secure liberty of withdrawal, if and when any particular Dominion so desires.

"Those are all very important matters in what I may call the international sphere.

IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

"Then, when you come to internal relations of Empire itself, I confess that, speaking for myself I attach as much importance to that which was said, and is now agreed to, with regard to a Court of Appeal, as perhaps to any other. I think that in regard to constitution and practice of our Imperial Court of Appeal the Dominions had well-founded criticisms to make, which were put forward here with moderation, but with great point and force, and I believe that suggestions which His Majesty's Governmen was able to indicate, and which have now received your approval, will, when they are carried into effect, displace those criticisms for the future, and provide the Empire as a whole with a tribunal which, both by its composition and by numbers in which it sits, and procedure which it adopts, will secure unanimous confidence.

"Then again, gentlemen, still keeping within the sphere of Imperial law, I think your assent to important propositions which were laid before you with regard to nationalisation, is a very great step in advance.

"I will not speak of minor points, but there has been a general disposition which, I think, is very characteristic of the whole spirit of the Conference, that while we must each of us preserve absolutely unfettered and unimpaired our local autonomy, yet where uniformity is possible in regard particularly to matters where the action of one part of the Empire by itself may affect injuriously another, where uniformity, or at any rate, similarity, of cooperation is possible with regard to legislation as well as with regard to administration, that should be the keynote of our policy.

"Then, finally, you have had a number of very important resolutions, which, I am glad to say, we have assented to with practical unanimity with regard to the improvement of the means of communication within the Empire—postal, telegraphic, and so forth. Those are all very solid, practical results. They are results, none of which, I believe, could have been attained, at any rate so rapidly, so effectively, except by the procedure of the Conference.

"And when we survey the situation after the experience we have had these few weeks, with the situation as it stood when we first assembled round this table, I am perfectly certain, although many of you came here at very great sacrifice of personal convenience, and possibly some detriment, for the time being, to the carrying on of public affairs in your own Dominions, I am satisfied that there is not a man seated at this table who does not think those sacrifices were well worth the while. We shall all return to our respective spheres of duty with a stronger sense of common obligations to the Empire, with more complete confidence in one another, and with more earnest determination to work together for the good of the whole." (Applause).

OVERSEAS DELEGATES FETED.

Reception at Crystal Palace.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Dominion Premiers and Overseas legislators were the guests of the Earl of Plymouth at the Crystal Palace this evening. They were conveyed in fifty motor-cars, headed by a white car flying the Royal Ensign.

TRADE RELATIONS OF THE EMPIRE.

Commission to Make a Tour.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

It is expected that the Commission to enquire into the trade relations of the Empire, proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will leave England at the end of the year and will consist of about a dozen members. The Dominions will be represented proportionally.

The Commission will visit the various parts of the Empire, and make enquiries on the spot.

THE KING AND GERMANY.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The German Crown Prince to-day, in special audience, presented King George with a Field-Marshal's baton.

HOME RACING.

The Newbury Cup.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

In the race for the Newbury Cup, Moscato and Sponsor ran a dead heat for first place. Sir Knight was third, three lengths behind. Seven started

The betting was 7 to 4 on Moscato, 8 to 1 against Sponsor and 7 to 1 against Sir Knight.

The dead heat was subsequently run off, when Sponsor beat Moscato by two lengths.

The Northumberland Plate.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The result of the Northumberland Plate, is as follows:—

Pillo	1
Kilbroney	2
Cardinal Beaufort	3

Won by a neck, with one and a half lengths between the second and third.

Ten ran.

Betting at the start was 8 to 1 against Pillo; 7 to 2 against Kilbroney; and 3 to 1 against Cardinal Beaufort

CRICKET AT HOME.

Lancashire Beat Indian Team.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Lancashire beat the Indian team by nine wickets. The Indians completed their first innings for 85, to which Lancashire replied with a total of 171.

The Indians, on going in again, compiled 94, Lancashire making the necessary runs for victory for the loss of one wicket.

Surrey beat Northants at the Oval by nine wickets.

Sussex beat Cambridge University by one wicket.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Essex beat Worcestershire by six wickets.

Hampshire beat Leicestershire at Portsmouth by 108 runs.

PORTUGUESE ELECTION RIOT.

Military Fire on the Mob.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

During an election riot at Drohobycz, in Galicia, the Military fired on the mob killing 14 and wounding 29.

PROCLAMATION BY THE ASSEMBLY.

A telegram has been received by the Governor-General of Goa of which the following is a translation supplied by the Portuguese Consulate at Bombay:—

Lisbon, June 20.

By yesterday's decree the Constituent National Assembly, confirming the act of emancipation realized by the people by the military force of land and sea, and assembled to define and to exercise a conscient soberany, having in view to keep the integrity of Portugal to consolidate the peace and confidence in justice and the welfare and progress of the Portuguese people, proclaims and decrees:—

(1) Abolishing the Monarchy for ever and banishing the dynasty of the Braganzas.

(2) The form of the Government of Portugal is that of a democratic Republic.

(3) There are declared well-deserving of the country all those who, to depose the monarchy, heroically fought until to conquer the victory devoting always with pious gratitude to the memory of those who died in the same glorious undertaking.

MINISTER FOR COLONIES.

ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

Effect on British Interests.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

In the House of Commons to-day, Lord Ronaldshay and Mr. Mitchell Thomson raised various questions in connection with the annexation of Korea.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, agreed generally with Japan's argument that the annexation cancelled all agreements. Nothing could have been more offensive to Japan than to insist on our maintaining our jurisdiction.

Mr. McKinnon Wood recapitulated the assurances, which Japan had given with reference to mines and the land tariff. It would have been bad policy to show ourselves unduly grasping.

Mr. McKinnon Wood concluded "The Japanese are our allies, and I am bound to say they have met us very fairly and shown a very friendly and liberal spirit."

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

Leading Companies Capitulate.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Cunard, White Star, Allan and Leyland lines have granted the men's demands. The men in Liverpool are jubilant.

LONDON JUNE 21.

The American coasting seamen's strike is settled, both the sides having made concessions.

The position in Britain is more hopeful. The shipowners are disposed to accept reasonable demands.

UNIONISTS AND THE VETO BILL.

Will Insist on Amendments.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Unionist leaders conferred together, yesterday, and it is understood that they decided to insist upon amendments to the Veto Bill, and force the Government to disclose its position regarding the creation of peers.

THE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

British Note to Russia.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. James Parker, stated that Britain had addressed to Russia, a communication to the effect that the three-mile territorial limit cannot be extended without an International Agreement. They were now discussing with Russia the form under which the matter might be discussed by representatives of the various nations.

INDIAN TROOPS VISIT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Three hundred Indian troops to-day visited the dockyard and fleet at Portsmouth. They were the guests of the Admiralty, and lunched at Whale Island Gunnery School. They were much impressed with what they saw during their visit.

SHORT TIME IN THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners has decided to recommend a stoppage on Saturdays, for a period of twelve weeks from July 15th.

DAK RUNNER SPEARED.

Motive for Murder Unknown.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 21.

Last Friday murder was committed about eight miles from Myitkyina on the Waingmaw side of the river, the victim being an Indian dak-runner, who was at the time returning home after delivering the mails to the Executive Engineer. No apparent reason is assigned for the deed as his gold ornaments were found intact. The 'post mortem' examination showed that he was stabbed from behind with a spear and death was more or less instantaneous.

THE MYINMU RISING.

Trial of Minhlaung.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 21.

Minhlaung and his father, Tun Baw, are being tried together for their part in the Myinmu rising last year. Dogale, alias Aung Do, the uncle of Minhlaung, who was captured with him by the Rangoon police, is dead. The Assistant Sessions Judge in the Saigaing Division is trying Minhlaung. A number of Minhlaungs "Bohs" have been tried and have received heavy sentences, while others still have charges pending against them.

THE MURDER OF MR. ASHE.

Resolution by Madras Corporation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 21.

A general meeting of the Madras Municipal Council was held yesterday and, before the regular business was proceeded with, Mr. V. C. Seshachariar, with the permission of the President, moved the following resolution:—

"The Corporation of Madras expresses its strong indignation at the dastardly murder of Mr. Ashe, Collector of Tinnevelly and its deep sense of sympathy with Mrs. Ashe in the heavy bereavement sustained by her, and requests the President to communicate a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Ashe."

In doing so, he pointed out that so far the Madras Presidency had been altogether immune from that horrible, inhuman and dastardly species of crime. It was a matter of almost unanimous recognition in the heart of every intelligent and loyal citizen of the Empire to express his great sense of abhorrence at the act which had been perpetrated ostensibly as a result of deliberation and premeditation. An inhuman crime of that nature aimed at the Government would certainly be felt and recognised as a danger to the well-being of all society. He would ask the Commissioners to pass the resolution standing.

Mr. G. A. Natesan seconded the resolution and said that there was no thinking man in this country who did not deplore the dastardly outrage that had been committed. As they all knew it was the first attempt of that form of crime in Southern India, and he hoped that it would be the last, and that the Corporation would have no need to comment upon such outrages in future.

Dr. T. M. Nair, in supporting the resolution, wished to associate himself with the remarks that had fallen from the mover and the seconder. He had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Ashe very intimately. No one could justify assassinations of that sort, but, if such political assassination were resorted to, he must say that Mr. Ashe was the last man that could have been taken for a victim, because personally a more estimable and kind-hearted gentleman it would have been difficult to find. The crime was a most dastardly one, and he was quite sure that all in Southern India would express their indignation in an equally strong manner.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried, all the Commissioners standing.

INCRIMINATING CORRESPONDENCE FOUND.

TINNEVELLY, JUNE 21.

Information has just been received to the effect that the police have found a large mass of correspondence in the house of the assassin at Shencottah some of which is said to be of an incriminating nature. Among the letters found are some from a well-known South Indian seditionist who has lately been domiciled in Pondicherry. Three arrests have been made so far, but the Brahmin boy who has been arrested on suspicion as being the companion of the assassin Maniyachi has not been identified.

His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief in India, has sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Ashe.

BANGALORE, JUNE 21.

Opportunity was taken at a lecture given under the auspices of the Theosphical Society's Branch in Bangalore City last night, to pass a resolution of indignation in connection with the murder of Mr. Ashe.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao, Assistant Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, during the course of his lecture said:—

"I wanted to tell you how England and India were being knit together and how the country is full of rejoicing. In the Coronation year and on the eve of Coronation rejoicings and when the country is joyfully expectant of the King-Emperor's visit to India this dastardly deed has been done. Gentlemen, what are we coming to? What is our religion coming to? What is Brahmanism coming to?" Gentlemen, let me appeal to you that India's future must be built on the true foundations of religion and morality. It must be built in love and not in hate, in strength and not passion, in fusion and not in friction."

Mr. Gillman, I. C. S., from Coimbatore, has succeeded Mr. Ashe at Tinnevelly.

BENGAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

Committee to Adjust its Powers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The question of the future of the Board of Revenue was recently brought to the notice of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce by the Government of Bengal. The abolition of the Board is contemplated and to provide that thereafter no intermediate revenue authority shall exist between the Commissioners of Divisions and the Government. In this connection, the question of the authority or authorities by whom the appeal and revisional powers now vested in the Board shall be exercised has arisen. To facilitate a careful examination of this question, a list has been prepared of the various Acts and regulations containing sections providing for appeals and applications for revision to the Board, and a committee to examine the list and to assist the Government with their advice is to be appointed. The Government has asked the Chamber to nominate a representative to serve on this committee which will meet in July. The Committee of the Chamber have recommended that the President the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham should be appointed to represent the Chamber on the committee referred to.

BILL TO AMEND THE MARRIAGE ACT.

Opinion of Rangoon Moslems.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 21.

The Rangoon Moslem Association, which was asked for an opinion on the Bill to amend the Special marriage Act of 1872, and Wakf-al-aulad Bill, has submitted it to the local Government. In regard to the former, it considers that the proposed amendment to the Bill would be highly objectionable, because Mohamedans cannot contract lawful marriage with any other than persons professing the Jewish, Christian and Mahomedan religions. If the Bill becomes law, its operations will override texts enjoined in the Koran and will be in direct contravention to the Mahomedan law, besides being contrary to the fundamental principles of Magna Charta wherein the Government declared non-interference with the customs and usages of the people. Mr. B. N. Basu's object in facilitating inter-marriages amongst Hindus could be attained by several other ways than by encroaching on the susceptibilities of other sects and communities.

With regard to the second Bill, the Association is of the opinion that its introduction will be a case of removing the discontent created amount Musalmans by reason of what they consider interference in their customs and usages, and, if the Bill be passed with certain modifications, it will ensure great fidelity and loyalty among all Musalmans.

THE KING'S CORONATION.

PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY'S GREAT CEREMONY.

LIST OF HONOURS FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE CROWNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Coronation Honours include three columns of Knights-Commanderships and Companionships of the Bath. Among the former are Major-General Lord Ralph Kerr, Colonel of the 10th Hussars; General George Beville, General Horace Evans, Lieut.-General John Eccles Nixon, Lieut.-General Charles H. Deavoeux, Lieut.-General Alfred Pearson, Major-Generals Alfred William Bayley, John George Ramsay, John Woon and Henry Hawkes, and Surgeon-General Adam Scott Reid.

The C. B.'s include:—

Surgeon-General J. G. Macnease, Colonels Kenneth Lean, George Cookson, Henry Keary, Charles Mellise, Hugh O. Donnell, Ernest Rodwell, William Bunbury, Philip Carnegy, James Turner, Edmund Burton, Herbert James, St. George Steele, John Tanner, Charles Rutherford, George Westropp, Ernest Maconchy, Michael Tighe, James Stewart, Robert Maclagan, Charles Willis, Walter Braithwaite, William Barratt, George Hodson and Thomas Grainger and Mr. Max Mueller, First Secretary at the British Legation in Peking.

LATER.

The Earl of Rosebery, it is stated, will not change his title.

[General George Beville is now on the unemployed list with long and distinguished service in India, where he commanded a district from 1889 to 1894.]

[General Horace Moule Evans served in the Duffa Expedition 1874-5, Naga Expedition 1897-80, and the Manipore Operations, 1891. He is on the unemployed list of the Indian Army.]

[Lieut.-Gen. John Rocles Nixon has commanded the Meerut Division since 1908.]

[Lieut.-Gen. Charles Hamilton Deavoeux has just retired from the Command of the Mhow Division, which he had held since 1907.]

Lieut.-Gen. Alfred Astley Pearson is in command of the Lahore Division, to which he was appointed in 1908.]

[Major-General Alfred Bayley is Colonel of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry and has been Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, since 1906.]

[Major-General John George Ramsay commands the Bangalore Brigade and is Colonel of the 24th Punjabis.]

[Major-General John Woon is in temporary command of the Southern Army, India.]

[Major-General Henry M. P. Hawkes, saw service in the Afghan War 1879-80, Isazai Expedition, 1892 and in the Tirah 1897-8. He holds no appointment at present.]

[Surg.-General A. S. Reid, I.M.S, recently retired. His last appointment was P. M. O., Punjab Command.]

Reception of Envoys.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

King George received to-day at Buckingham Palace all the envoys to the Coronation, including those of China, Japan and Persia, bringing decorations.

Sir Edward Grey was present.

State Banquet.

A great State banquet is being given at Buckingham Palace to-night. There are 560 Coronation guests, including the Overseas Premiers.

The Crowds.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The crowds in London, yesterday evening, viewing the decorations and rehearsals of the illuminations, were unprecedented. Any movement throughout the processional area was practically impossible. The decorations put up by the authorities are novel and original, and those on private houses are unusually costly.

Shakespeare Ball.

Four thousand people attended the Shakespeare Ball at the Albert Hall in Tudor or Shakespearean costumes, recalling costliness and splendour of the most famous masques of the past.

Royalties and envoys attended after the State banquet.

LATER.

Sir Joseph Ward, to-day, presented the King with the New Zealand Coronation Nugget.

OBSERVANCE IN BOMBAY.

A City at Prayer.

To-day throughout the British and Indian Empires, special observances will be made to mark the occasion of the Coronation in Westminster Abbey of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress. In Bombay, with its cosmopolitan population, there will be a mutiliplicity of communal gatherings, religious and secular, unequalled probably for variety and number in any other city of the Empire. British and Indian subjects alike of many creeds and many nations will meet in the temples of their faiths, and pray for the prosperity, happiness and long continuance of Their Majesties' reign. As one may have seen from the many notices, which have appeared in the newspapers during the past few days, there can hardly be a community, even the smallest in the city, which has not made some special arrangement of its own for the observance of the day. All these special gatherings will be accepted by the large number of the people as an opportunity of expressing their loyalty, for the day of course is a public holiday throughout the city. Decorations will appear upon public and commercial buildings, flags will fly from masts in the harbour and all the usual signs of a day of rejoicing will be made.

The principal official religious observance in the Presidency will not take place in Bombay in the absence of His Excellency the Governor and the principal officers of Government, but will be held at St. Mary's Church, Poona, at 10-45 o'clock. His Excellency will be accompanied by Lady Clarke, the members of His Excellency's Council, General Alderson, commanding the Poona Division, and other civil and military officers of the station. The principal service in Bombay will be held at 6-30 in the evening at the Cathedral. This will be attended by the Judges of the High Court, General Swann, commanding the Bombay Brigade, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and civil, naval and military officers. A service will be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral and in addition to prayers in the Parsi fire-temples, Mahomedan mosques and Hindu temples, there will be large secular gatherings of some communities, the Hindus meeting at Madhow Bag. Several Mahomedan functions have been announced, including an "At Home" given by Sir Carrimbhoy Ebrahim, and there will be a meeting of Indian ladies. The troops of the garrison will mark the occasion by special parades in the morning.

All these gatherings in Bombay, will take place on the same day, though not contemporaneously with the magnificent ceremony, which will be enacted in Westminster Abbey. Of that our readers will be assisted to form a mental picture by the articles which we publish on the Coronation ceremony.

CORONATION ODE.

May He who rules the Destinies of man
Crown you our King and India's Emperor!
May He who rules eternal time and space
Just power which all men reverence,
Crown you with Wisdom's Crown
Set with a million's gems of Love and Peace!

2

God of whatever has been and shall be,
Director of a vasty Universe,
To us a fragment of the Human Race
You send a Viceroy in your place
Grant that his sceptre may be wielded
For our Glory and for Peace.

3

Of Greater Britain King and India's Emperor
Your power, your might spend, as your great Father did
In forging bonds of National Love,
Seek to destroy the germs that breed Distrust,
Let Britain's aim be Unity and Peace!

4

Men of a martial race proclaim you King,
With hand and heart you loyal succour give!
Worshippers of Peace let not its joys erode
The manliness of race!
Whate'er your trade, be soldiers all of England and of Peace.

THE CEREMONY AT WESTMINSTER.

THE Coronation is not in the least like any other Royal or State function, writes by Mrs. A. Murray Smith in the "Pall Mall Magazine," and the most thoughtless man or woman who may by right of birth or office be present cannot fail to be impressed by the religious as well as the historical aspect of this ancient ceremony. The original name of the service, the Sacring or Hallowing of Kings, conveys a far better idea than the present one of its real significance. The actual putting on of the crown is not the central and most important portion of the whole, as is implied by the word "coronation." The kernel, as it were, is the Unction, while the apex is the Enthronisation, when the Sovereign, wearing all the insignia of royalty, leaves St. Edward's Chair and takes his place on the throne, where he receives the fealty and homage of the spiritual and temporal peers.

THE HOLY OIL.

The resemblance between the form of service used at the hallowing of a king and the consecration of a bishop has been pointed out by learned antiquaries, and is patent even to the uninstructed lay mind. The essential difference appears to be the omission of the laying on of hands in the case of a king; but even this may have been present in the original Celtic ceremony of the seventh century. The holy oil has been used since Hebrew times—Saul, David, and Solomon were all anointed with oil—and the person of a king was looked upon as sanctified by the unction, after which ceremony he became a "persona mixta", partly ecclesiastic, partly layman. All priests were anointed, but the privilege of unction was given only to a few Christian kings, including the King of England, before the end of the Middle Ages. The resemblance between the two consecrations was further intensified by the introduction of the chrism into the English Coronations. This was a mixture of oil and balm, the most sacred of the three holy oils blessed by the bishops on Maundy Thursday; and the ecclesiastic or royal person anointed with it received the sevenfolds gifts of the Holy Ghost. To this we refer again later on.

Before the Reformation the oil and chrism—for both were used for the unction from the early fourteenth till the seventeenth century—were thus already consecrated, but ever since the oil has been blessed by the Archbishop on the morning of the ceremony. The chrism used in England was supposed to have a miraculous origin. Thomas a Becket, when an exile in France, received the golden eagle, which contained it, direct from the Virgin Mary herself, who accompanied her gift with a prophecy that the fifth King of England "from him now reigning" (Henry II.) would be a great champion of the Church, and recover Holy Land from the heathen. The sacred oil was deposited in a monastery at Poictiers, and afterwards brought over to England and presented to Edward II.; but, after taking the Pope's advice, the King decided that he could not be anointed twice over. Another version says that it was found at Poictiers much later by the Black Prince; but in any case the golden eagle was not heard of again till the end of the century, when it was discovered in the Tower, too late also for the coronation of Richard II. This chrism was therefore first used at the unction of Richard's cousin and supplanter, Henry IV., who manipulated the ancient prophecy in order to fit it to himself, and thus add a spiritual sanction to consolidate his doubtful claims to the crown. This original ointment, which, it may be pointed out, was only used for the crown of the head was perhaps exhausted after James I.'s unction, in which case Charles I. had fresh balm made, and James II. certainly had a new supply.

THE ANOINTING OF THE SOVEREIGN.

The Stuarts were anointed only with the chrism, no simple oil being used, but since then pure olive oil has sufficed for our sovereigns. In former days

band, called a coif, was laid upon the King's head immediately after the unction, and linen gloves placed upon his hands. This coif was not supposed to be taken off for eight days, when a bishop was ordered to remove it, while a mass was celebrated, and, after washing the King's hair with hot water, to comb it with St. Edward's comb. George III. and George IV. both had this coif, but its use had already become practically obsolete. We have purposely treated of the chrism at some length.

Before passing on to the other details of the service, it may be pointed out that the Sovereign is now anointed in three places—the head, the breast, and the hands—signifying glory, knowledge, and strength, the same number as Richard I., whose coronation is the first of which there are any contemporary details extant; the earlier records merely refer to the order of service. Later on, five places were anointed: the shoulders, between the shoulders, and "the boughs of the arms"—i.e., the inside of the elbows—were added to the original three. Queen Victoria was anointed only on the head and hands. One of the functions of the Abbot of Westminster, whose place is now filled by the Dean in every particular, is to wipe the parts anointed omitting the head, because this was formerly covered by the coif with cotton wool, which is afterwards burnt. The Sovereign receives the unction seated on the historic stone of Scone, in the chair called St. Edward's, made in the reign of Edward I., on purpose to enclose the Scotch coronation stone. In earlier times the King used often to kneel at his faldstool for this part of the ceremony, and during the litany beforehand he was usually "grovelling" on his face before the high altar.

THE ROYAL ROBES AND ORNAMENTS.

The present Regalia only dates from the Restoration, with the exception of the spoon and the ampulla, or vessel for holding the holy oil. Although the spoon and the golden eagle, or "ampulla," are both in the list of the ornaments sold or destroyed during the Commonwealth, the spoon certainly, the ampulla probably, are much older in date, and may be genuine relics of the ancient regalia, of which the rest are merely copies. The King's vestments from 1661 have always been new for the occasion, and this was often the case in old days, for our Sovereigns were wont to be buried in their coronation robes.

On the morning of his coronation, the King wears a white silk shirt, and over it a close-fitting coat of "red sarcenet," both made with openings at the breast, shoulders, and elbows, when five places were anointed, now with only one—at the breast. These slits were closed by ribbons and loops and it was part of the Dean's duty to unfasten and fasten them before and after the Unction. The feet were originally bare. Afterwards silk breeches and stockings became "de rigueur," and buskins of cloth of gold and sandals of dark leather with red heels and red straps were put on during the investiture. Over all the King wears the crimson Parliament robe, trimmed with ermine, and on his head is the velvet cap, called the cap of estate or of maintenance; the Queen wears a purple robe and a small gold coronet.

THE THREE SWORDS.

The procession on foot from Westminster Hall has been abandoned since 1831, but it was practically with the exception of the canopy borne over the royal head by the Barons of the Cinque Ports, the same and equally ecclesiastic in character as the one which now passes up the nave from the great west door. No attempt will be made to describe the details of this procession, but only the objects which form a part of the religious service will be dwelt on here. Before the King, his "supporters," two bishops, usually those of Durham, and Bath and Wells, formerly the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Treasurer when those officials were also prelates, bear the chalice and paten called St. Edward's, and used at the sacrament. The swords are a great feature in the procession, and one is mentioned in the earliest recension extant. Since the coronation of Richard I. three have been borne in front of the Sovereign, and all have a spiritual significance. Curtana, the principal one, has a blunted end, and is known as the sword of mercy. The other two are pointed—they are the swords of justice—to the Spirituality, and to the Temporalty. The fourth sword, also carried in the procession, and laid upon the altar till the Investiture, is the sword of State, to which reference is made in its proper place. St. Edward's staff, which is held by a great noble, is a rod with a pike on the end, and was originally intended for the King to lean on. It may be likened to a bishop's crozier, and served the same purpose. The "sword of the Spirit," a Bible, is said to have been called for by Edward VI., but it does not form a definite part of the procedure till the time of William and Mary, since when it has been borne on a cushion in the procession—it was carried by the Bishop of London at King Edward's coronation—and presented to the Sovereign before the Benediction by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE ANCIENT SERVICES.

The ancient English coronation services, the first dating from Egbert of York, in the eighth century, technically called "recensions," were blended into one early in the fourteenth century for the "hallowing" of Edward II.; but it was not till the time of Richard II. that this recension was finally amplified and put together in a volume, called the "Liber Regalis"—the Book of the King. A copy of this precious book has been preserved at the Abbey ever since, and may be the very same which Richard himself used during the service. The Latin text was translated for the coronation of James I., the first coronation since the substitution of the English service for the mass. Various modifications, chiefly alterations and curtailments of the prayers, and notably the omission of the sacrament, were made by Archbishop Sancroft for the benefit of the Roman Catholic, James II. The form introduced by Compton, Bishop of London, who took Sancroft's place at the coronation of William and Mary, has been followed in the main ever since at all coronations. With the exception of one or two occasions, when the See was vacant or the Primate unable to act, the Archbishop of Canterbury has always officiated—he it is who actually hallows and crowns the King and Queen Consort. He receives as his perquisite the purple velvet chair, in which he sits during part of the service. To the Dean belong the offices of the ancient abbey of the ancient abbots. He assists the Archbishop and supports the King—i.e., he brings the ornaments of the regalia to the Primate, closes the royal garments after the Unction, and vests the Sovereign with his kingly vestments.

Various minor alterations were introduced for the Hanoverian Sovereigns and for Queen Victoria, but at the Coronation of Edward VII., a return was made to earlier and better usages. The forthcoming ceremony will differ very slightly from the last one. The customary sermon, omitted in order to shorten the service and save King Edward fatigue, will be preached by the Archbishop of York, and he will presumably follow the directions in the "Liber Regalis" to preach a discourse which shall be brief and "suitable for the great occasion."

The evening before the Coronation day, the royal robes and the ornaments of the Regalia are conveyed from the Tower to the Lord Chamberlain's office in St. James's Palace by the Keeper of the Crown Jewels. Thence they are taken in a semi-state coach, escorted by a detachment of the Household Cavalry with drawn sabres, to the Cloisters entrance of Dean's Yard. Here the Lord Chamberlain's officials are met by the Dean and Canons, and all go in procession to the Jerusalem Chamber, where the cases containing the precious objects are formally handed over to the Dean as the representative of the ancient Abbots. But although he is responsible for their safe custody, the Dean is not left unprotected for the next twenty-four hours, but with the Regalia will remain some of the Yeomen of the King's Bodyguard who keep faithful watch and ward all night until early the following morning the Abbey clergy convey the Regalia to the Confessor's Chapel. Here the Archbishop of Canterbury blesses the oil on St. Edward's Altar, and then the ornaments of the Regalia are borne in procession to the Annexe, where they are delivered over to the persons who are appointed to carry them in the state procession.

The Archbishops, Bishop Assistant, the Dean and other principal clergy then prepare to receive their Majesties outside the west door. A word must here be said on the copes belonging to the Abbey Chapter, although no decision has yet been taken as to which will be worn on the present occasion. At King Edward's Coronation, some new copes were used designed by the late J. V. Micklethwaite, then the Surveyor of the Fabric here. Amongst these Westminster copes—none of which is dated earlier than the Restoration of Charles II., some are eighteenth century—are five which are no doubt the oldest, and are most beautifully brocaded in gold thread; these have recently been skilfully repaired and thoroughly renovated by the ladies belonging to the Decorative Needlework Society and it is hoped that they will be worn by Dean and Canons.

The King and Queen, the King wearing his red velvet Cap of Estate, pass up the Nave and the Choir to the platform, now called the Theatre, which raised above the people in order that the Sovereign may be seen by his faithful subjects. In early days he was lifted up on shields held by his warriors, the stage which replaced these was called the pulpitum later on. Here after kneeling at their faldstools King George and his Consort take their seats on the Chairs of Estate in readiness for the approaching service.

THE SOVEREIGN'S FIRST OBLATION.

The recognition is the first striking point in the coronation ceremony. The King, standing on the Theatre beneath the lantern, is presented by the Archbishop at the four sides—north, south, east and west—to his subjects, who acclaim, all with one voice crying out: "God Save King George," and for many generations the Westminster boys, from the organ-loft or clerestory, have added their shrill voices to the shouts below. Originally the people were supposed freely to elect their king by acclamation—i.e., crying out: "Yes, yes"; but gradually the original meaning of the custom was lost, and the election was expected as a right by conquest or by hereditary claim. This is, strictly speaking, the only secular portion of the service, which from this period becomes more and more filled with a deep religious meaning. The Litany and Communion services, the Gospel and Epistle, the sermon, the Benediction and "Te Deum" at the conclusion, have ever been essential parts of the service. Two Bishops intone the Litany, the King and Queen kneeling upon their faldstools, and after Purcell's introit, "Let my prayer come up into Thy Presence as incense," the Archbishop begins the Communion service. During the sermon, the King wears his "Cap of Estate" of crimson velvet turned up with ermine; on either side of his chair stand the Bishops of Durham and of Bath and Wells, his supporters, the Lords Chamberlain, and the Lords who carry the swords; he is thus surrounded by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.

When the sermon is over the Archbishop rises from his seat on the north side of the altar and, standing before his Sovereign, administers the Coronation Oath. Before he takes the oath the King offers his first oblation—a pall or altar-cloth and an ingot of solid gold. The clergy vest themselves in their copes before the service proceeds. The exact period when the oath is taken has been constantly changed—it is usually after the sermon—and the words have been varied from time to time; but ever since the "Liber Regalis" it has been put in the form of a series of questions asked by the Archbishop, to which the King replies.

THE OATH.

By this oath the Sovereign swears to govern according to the laws and statutes agreed upon in Parliament, to exercise law and justice tempered by mercy in his judgments, to maintain the laws of God and the established religion of the realm—the phrase used since James II. has been the "Protestant reformed religion established by law"—and "to preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England," and the rights and privileges of the clergy. The King rises from his seat, and with head uncovered, the Sword of State carried before him, approaches the altar, where he kneels "in the sight of all the people," and laying his right hand upon the open Gospel, in the "Great Bible," swears to perform and keep the things which he has here promised. He then kisses the Book and signs the oath—a silver standish is brought from the "traverse" in St. Edward's Chapel for the purpose. The original "Great Bible covered with gold," used by Charles II., is no longer extant, but King George will kiss the beautiful volume presented by the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge. As the Sovereign returns to his chair and kneels at his faldstool, the choir bursts suddenly into the wonderful "Veni Creator," which is best known to us in the English version, "Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," illustrative of the sevenfold gifts of the Spirit about to be conferred on the royal recipient of the Unction. The Archbishop then lays his hand upon the ampulla, while he says the consecration prayer—a prayer the wording of which has varied at almost every early coronation, but the present one closely resembles that used for William and Mary. The spiritual gifts are enumerated after the blessing "Confirm and stablish Him with Thy free and princely spirit: the spirit of wisdom and government; the spirit of counsel and ghostly strength; the spirit of knowledge and true godliness; and fill Him, O Lord, with the spirit of Thy holy fear, now and for ever. It is thus much like the form to be found in both the Anglican and Roman confirmation services.

THE VESTMENTS OF KINGSHIP.

The famous anthem, "Zadok the Priest," (Handel's setting has been used ever since the coronation of George II.,) which is found, like the "Veni, Creator," in the "Liber Regalis," and is of still more ancient usage, follows while the Sovereign is disrobed of his Parliament robes, and takes his place in the Coronation chair. Four Knights of the Garter hold a rich pall over him during the anointing. The Unction itself was formerly a very long ceremony. A different form of words used to be repeated as each place was anointed; but the Archbishop now only uses one formula: "Be thy head anointed with holy oil, as kings, priests, and prophets were anointed," "thy breast," and "thy hands," concluding with a comparison to the anointing of Solomon. The Dean has previously brought the ampulla and the spoon from the altar. He now pours the oil through the eagle's beak into the spoon, and presents it to the Archbishop, who marks the sign of the Cross upon each place anointed. From this solemn moment the individual technically becomes the Sovereign, and is therefore immediately after invested with the priestlike vestments of his kingship.

THE INVESTITURE.

The Colombium Sindonis—"i. e.," the albe or rochet—which resembles a sleeveless surplice made of fine white cambric trimmed with lace, is the first garment. The next is the Supertunica, called the Close Pall, a short coat or tunic with sleeves, of cloth of gold lined with crimson silk; over this is placed a girdle or sword-belt, the buskins, hose and sandals used now to be put on, but are no longer included. At this point "the great golden spurs" are brought by the Dean and presented to the Lord Chamberlain, who just touches the royal heels with them. They are not buckled on as was formerly the custom, but are returned to their place on the altar.

The girding of the kingly sword upon the Sovereign, which follows, is a part of the service full of significance, and of very ancient usage.

The Sword of State is exchanged for another in a purple velvet scabbard, which is first laid upon the alter and blessed by the Archbishop, who then delivers it into the King's right hand. It is girded about him by the Lord Chamberlain.

Meantime the Archbishop prays that with the sword the King may "do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the Holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order."

The King offers this sword upon the altar, and it is redeemed for him from the Dean by the chief peer for one hundred shillings, and is carried naked before him for the rest of the ceremony.

The Armill, which is like a bishop's stole, is next in order of the vestments. It used to be attached to the elbows by ribbons, but now the ends hang down, and in the case of Queen Victoria, had crosses of St. George embroidered on them. It is first mentioned in the twelfth century recension, when the Latin formula, translated as, "Receive the armill (s) (sic) of sincerity and wisdom, and a token of God's embracing," was used. These words have been omitted for some time, but the sense of them is restored in the phrases "The Lord embrace you with His mercy on every side," which has been added to the prayer which follows. Last and most important of all is the Imperial mantle, the Pallium, called also the Open Pall. This is made of cloth of the finest gold, and resembles a cope in shape. It formerly resembled a square put over the head, with the points hanging down before and behind, but so inconvenient did this become that it was ultimately divided in front and buckled on. The four corners, still just traceable in the present mantle, signified the four quarters of the world, "which are subject to the power of God." National emblems and Imperial eagles have been traditionally embroidered upon the Pallium for many centuries. The eagles, which formerly signified the empty claims of early kings to be Emperors of Britain, are now appropriate to the head of that vast British Empire upon which the sun never sets. King George will wear the mantle made for King George IV. It is of a purple brocaded tissue shot with gold thread; the rich colour is copied in Queen Mary's rich purple velvet train.

THE ORNAMENTS OF THE REGALIA.

The ornaments of the Regalia follow after the "Garments of Righteousness," and are all placed upon the Sovereign's person by the Archbishop himself. To the Dean the duty of robing the King belongs. The orb is practically the same as the sceptre with the cross, and the two do not appear together till the coronation of Charles II., although the sceptre was often shaped like an orb with a long cross on the top. The Dean fetches the orb from the altar, and the Primate places it in the royal right hand with the words: "When you see this orb set under the cross remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Redeemer." The most significant of the ornaments is the historic "wedding ring" of England. The ring in itself, as an ensign of "kindly dignity," originated in the famous legend of St. Edward the Confessor, and the ring which he drew from his finger and presented as alms to a ragged beggar sitting at his palace gates. The beggar proved to be St. John the Evangelist who afterwards returned the gift to the King by the hands of two pilgrims, to whom the saint appeared and revealed his identity in the Holy Land. The ring is mentioned with the sword in the recension of the tenth century, generally called that of Ethelred and that the custom of presenting one to the Sovereign at his coronation continued seems likely by the fact that Edward II.'s offering of gold at his first oblation was moulded in the shape of a man presumably a king—possibly merely an allusion to the story of the saintly beggar—stretching out his hand for the ring.

Richard II. bequeathed a ruby ring for the use of his successors at their coronations; but the ring used seems to have been made anew for each king. Mary Tudor is said to have never put off hers as long as she lived. The stone has been a "table ruby" ever since the time of Richard II., in a plain gold circlet. Latterly a cross of St. George was engraved or set in jewels—sapphires usually—upon it; but since William IV., a sapphire with a ruby cross was substituted, like an episcopal ring. The bracelets, which followed the ring, were also emblematical of kingly dignity, but no longer form an essential part of the ornaments, and are omitted. Before the ring is put on the fourth finger of the right hand, the linen gloves, worn since the Unction, are slipped off, and afterwards a rich red embroidered glove is presented to the King by the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, who also has the privilege of supporting his Sovereign's elbow, while he holds the sceptre. The sceptre with the cross, the ensign of kingly power and justice, is substituted for the orb at this point, and in the Sovereign's other hand is placed St. Edward's rod. With the dove, (this must not be confounded with St. Edward's "staff" referred to before) which signifies Equity and Mercy. A beautiful old prayer follows, in which the King is exhorted to "Be so merciful that you be not too remiss; to execute justice that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go."

THE CROWN.

The Crown, the most important part of the Regalia, is left like a bishop's mitre to the last; and now the Archbishop himself takes it from the altar, and solemnly says the consecration prayer, while the Sovereign bows his head (according to the marginal direction in the ancient service) "in lowly devotion" before the Divine Majesty. Formerly the crown called St. Edward's Crown was used for the actual coronation, and the Imperial Crown was left on the altar in the Confessor's Chapel, and was the one worn by the Sovereign on leaving the church; but at the last two coronations the ancient order was reversed, and Victoria and Edward VII. were both crowned with the Imperial Crown. This crown will be used for King George, and is re-made to fit the head at each coronation. The star of Africa, one of the Cullinan diamonds, is to be placed beneath the Black Prince's ruby; the other large one is in the sceptre. On the other side is the famous sapphire first used in the Crown of George IV., and traditionally supposed to have come from St. Edward's ring, and to have the power of healing diseases. At this moment, which marks the veritable coronation, a shout of "God save the King" arises, the silver trumpets sound, the great guns in the Park and at the Tower resound, while simultaneously the Bishops put on their caps, the Peers and the Garter Kings at Arms their coronets.

The acclamation ceasing, the Archbishop says the ancient prayer "Corona te Deus"—"God crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness," etc.—words used from the Conquest to the Coronation of James II., but since then constantly altered or omitted altogether. This is followed by the "Confortare," "Be strong and play the man," sung as an anthem. The Archbishop now receives the Bible from the Dean and presents it to the King, with the memorable words "Our gracious King, we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is wisdom; this is the royal law; these are the lively oracles of God."

The ancient Solemn Benediction of the King and People has been much altered as various times, but still retains the somewhat cumbrous phraseology of Archbishop Seeker; it is a pity that one of the ancient recensions could not have been followed at this time when the simpler and older form of the service has been perferred to the latter. The "Te Deum," for instance, which preceded the Homage at King Edward's coronation, has now been transferred to the end of the whole service, a much more appropriate place.

THE ENTHRONISATION.

The enthronisation is the culminating point of the whole ceremony; when the Sovereign leaves St. Edward's chair and is methaphorically lifted on to his throne, beneath the lantern by the Spiritual and Temporal Peers, who afterwards stand round him on the steps of the throne. Before the Homage the Archbishop addresses the newly-made monarch with the following time-honoured exhortation: "Stand firm and hold fast henceforth the seat and state of Royal and Imperial dignity, which is this day delivered unto you in the name and by the authority of us the Bishops and Servants of God." The Fealty and Homage—i.e., the oath of the Spiritual Peers to be faithful and true unto the Sovereign, and of the Temporal Peers, to be his Liege Men "of Life and Limb and of earthly Worship"—used to be a lengthy business, which is now considerably shortened, and completes the series of ceremonies by which the King is wedded to his People. While the Peers touch the crown and kiss hands, a General Pardon used to be read, now an unnecessary formality, once a very vital part of the function, as it affected the lives and liberties of many persons; and medals were distributed amongst the congregation.

An interesting point on the present occasion is the alteration in the royal style in the Homage. King George and his heirs are addressed not only as the "Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," but also "of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defenders of the Faith, and Emperors of India." This addition will be of special interest to the King's subjects who are coming from India and from all the Colonies to be present on this historic occasion. The Archbishop takes the Oath of Homage, first kneeling before the King and kissing his left cheek. The Prince of Wales, although a minor, taking off his coronet, comes next in order, and swears to be his father's liege man of life and limb. With the exception of the Princes of the Blood, who are peers of the realm, and perform their Homage individually, the rest of the Homage will be done by orders.

The drums burst out, the people shout, and, when the tumult is over, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiates at the Investiture and Unction of the Queen. The Archbishop of York crowned Queen Alexandra, which was contrary to historic precedent Queen Mary then takes her place on the other throne beside her Sovereign, bowing reverentrently to him as she passes; in one hand she carries her sceptre, in the other the ivory rod with the dove. While the organ plays and an anthem is sung, the Soverigns leave their thrones and offer a personal dedication to their heavenly Sovereign; kneeling at the altar they receive the Sacrament in both kinds from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean, who hold the Paten and Chalice of St. Edward. The King and Queen each offer oblations after they have received the Sacrament, a "mark-weight of gold" and a pall or altar cloth, which are presented by ancient custom to the Abbey. The crowns of both King and Queen are removed during this portion of the Eucharist, to be replaced after the Communion before the Sovereigns pass into the "traverses" prepared for them behind the high altar in St. Edward's Chapel. There the regal robes are put off and the Parliament mantles are put on, while the clergy divest themselves of their copes. In former days the Sovereign fasted on the morning of his coronation, and at this point some light refreshment, which must have been sorely needed by this time, was partaken of.

Once more the procession is reformed, and the Sovereigns, wearing their crowns and carrying their sceptres, the King with the orb in his left hand and the sceptre with the cross in the right, leave the historic church in the same order as when they entered it.

Generation after generation have our Sovereigns been hallowed to the service of God and of their people within the ancient Abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster, a church consecrated in honour of a saint and dedicated to the memory of a king; and once again to-day, after an interval of ninety years, another George will receive the Unction here, enthroned upon the "Seat of Majesty . . . and in that Chair where Kings and Queens are crowned."

HOW IT FEELS TO BE CROWNED.

QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN—WILLIAM AND MARY—QUEEN ANNE—GEORGE IV.—THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

In spite of the tremendous State and magnificent ceremonial with which they are surrounded—especially on such occasions as their Coronation—Kings and Queens are exactly the same at heart as other people and often experience the same lively emotions as humble folk. Scattered up and down history, and various annals and memoirs, are some highly diverting fragments which serve to give us a clue as to how some Royal rulers regarded their Coronation, and how, therefore, our own gracious King and Queen may not improbably feel to-day.

It must be remembered, says a writer in the "Strand," that the Coronation is a long and tedious ceremony; that it has to be rehearsed for weeks beforehand; that an army of officials have bestowed their time and attention upon it for months; that the whole world is present as spectator, and that the smallest hitch or omission of detail, the simplest mistake on the part of any of the performers would go far to rob it of its effect; that the amount of interest concentrated upon the one or two chief performers is a great weight upon both health and spirits. It will be remembered that Shakespeare describes the Coronation of Anne Boleyn as a magnificent spectacle. All London was 'en fete,' and the new Queen seemed supremely happy.

What did the ill-fated lady herself think? Some thirty years ago there was discovered amongst other "Memorials of Anne Bullen, Queen" a letter written by Anne to her father, Sir Thomas Boleyn, shortly before her execution, which is almost as touching as that which she addressed to the King. While all the multitude was believing her jubilant and light-hearted, her own feeling was one of bewilderment and humility.

QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.

"I said to myself," she wrote, "on that Whitsunday when his Grace did do unto me so mightie honour, that I was all in a dreame and that it could not last, but that I should awake out of my sleepe unto my own pettinese. And from the moment when the Mayor and Aldermen did greet me and her Grace of Norfolk did beare my traine from Westminster Hall to the Abbey did I say to mynself a thousand times it is-ne true. The King's Grace could-ne bend to so unworthie as I. And Godde knows and his Grace of Canterbury can tell, and Friar Robert, whether or no I shed tears not of joy but astoniment, when the Golden bonde of St. Edward was put upon my forehead."

Both William III. and his Queen wrote accounts of their Coronation, that of the former being contained in a letter to one Count Hoven, or Koven, at the Hague, where the original still is. A translation first appeared in the "Mercury News-letter" in 1727.

KING WILLIAM III.

"It was a great moment" wrote the King, "when I actually felt the crown descending upon me and touching my temples, and I could not restrain a thrill, but not a joy, my dear Koven, but of awe, at the responsibilities Almighty God has been pleased to put upon me. Bentinck and Schomberg caught my glance, and when they imitated the rest and flung their caps upward knew how it fared with me. Nor did I at that supreme moment forget my own first country, my beloved Holland, but, as they have doubtless already told you, turned directly towards the Ambassadors of the States and they too read my looks as I designed that all the multitudes should. It is a thousand pities that the old Count was apoplectic and had been allowed no rest the night before. The crowning business is sufficiently fatiguing, but I thank God although last week far from well, the day found me in the best of health and ready for Mr. Powle's matters to-morrow. Likewise was the Queen well and went through the whole ceremony happily, barring a foolish error by a page who handed Her Majesty a wrong Prayer Book and is to-night none the worse for our great travelling."

The reference to the Prayer Book clearly stands in some need of explanation. It was probably the Order of the Coronation Service which the page had neglected to provide for the Queen's use.

Queen Mary was charged by many with unbecoming levity, in view of the circumstances—the flight and deposition of her father—which had raised her to the throne. How those who thought thus wronged her let herself declare.

QUEEN MARY.

"Many," she writes, "would not believe it, so that I was fain to force myself to more mirth than became me at that time, and was by many interpreted as ill-nature, pride, and, the great delight I had to be a Queen. But alas, they did little know me who thought me guilty of that; I had been only for a regency, and wisht for nothing else I had never dreaded being Queen, liking my condition much better (and, indeed, I was not deceived) but the good of the public was to be prefer'd, and I protest, God knows my heart, that I say true, that I have had more trouble to bring myself to bear this so enoyed estate than I should have had to have been reduced to the lowest condition in the world. My heart is not made for a kingdom and my inclination leade me to a retired, quiet life, so that I have need of all the resignation and self-denial in the world to bear with such a condition as I am now in."

QUEEN ANNE.

Quite freely did Queen Anne write on the subject of her Coronation.

"I need hardly tell you," she says, in a letter addressed to one of her intimates then abroad, "I suffered agonies yesterday, although Lord Jersey very considerately arranged that I should be spared being on my feet as much as possible, for which I owe him much thanks. But in getting into the chair I gave my right foot such a wrench that I was fain to cry out, but the hearing the cries of the multitude sustained me then and afterwards in the Abbey, although when I rose, with the help of the Archbishop, I was forced to keep my eyes on a very gaudy escutcheon on a pillar, little minding his words until he nudged me to turn to the east. Moreover, what is not usual with me, my finger was so swollen that when the ring was put on it was too small, and caused me much pain in the endeavour to make it pass. They should have provided two, and so I told Somerset to tell the Duke. You can well believe that I had more need for rest than food and further ceremony, but these duties were not to be withstood, and I endured them to the end without complaint as you have heard."

Among the papers of George III there is, or was, a journal containing a full account of his Coronation from His Majesty's own point of view. But although searched for by Mr. Donne and others, it has not been discovered. As the King was cognizant of the presence of the Pretender in the Abbey gallery, some description of his feelings on that occasion would be most diverting.

The following highly interesting fragment of autobiography was communica ed by King George IV. to Major Antaldi, one of the partisans of Queen Charlotte, but who after her death became a member of the Neapolitan Embassy and an intimate of the King. In his "Memoirs," published in 1853, Antaldi describes a dinner-party at the Royal Lodge in July, 1828. "After dinner," writes Antaldi, "His Majesty called me aside, and after agreeable chatting on several subjects at last told me that he bore me no ill-will for the part I had taken in the Queen's trial.

KING GEORGE IV.

'I can look back on that all now,' he went on with equanimity 'but kings, my dear Antaldi, are not crowned twice and this terrible business altogether spoilt my Coronation.'

"I expressed some surprise at this and ventured to say that both from what I had heard and seen I judged the Coronation to have been a brilliant success. 'Ah, yes,' was the reply; 'I daresay it was all you fancy it to have been, viewed as a spectacle, but to the chief actor in it'—here the King tapped himself with his forefinger on the breast—'the whole affair was most 'penible.' How could I tell any moment of that day that she (meaning Queen Charlotte) would not force an entrance in spite of all my orders and precautions, and so turn everything to riot and confusion? For days beforehand Lord Liverpool had been running to me with letters and messages. I had given distinct instructions that the Queen should form no part of the ceremonial, and was under no circumstances to be admitted. Yet how was I to know that Denman and Brougham and all the fellows of your party would not assist the unhappy lady to set my wishes at defiance? And so all that day I was on tenterhooks and suffered inexpressible tortures. I often dream about it now. When I came out of Westminster Hall, someone fainted, and there was a rush, and I instantly thought Charlotte had broken in. Then in the Abbey I was haunted by this fear perpetually, which added to the heat of my robes and the fatigue of the long ceremonial, nearly sent me out of my senses. Yes, you can laugh, Chevalier, now, but it was a sorry business for me then. I seemed to see her face in every old dowager staring at me. Ah, "parole d'honneur," I would not endure again the sufferings of that day for another kingdom!"

Nor, it deserves to be added, were the King's forebodings as regarded the excluded Queen to be considered extravagant, for she made several fruitless attempts to gain an entrance to the Abbey. Accompanied by Lord Hood, Charlotte left her coach-and-six and presented herself at the doors, each time to be turned back by the soldiers and beefeaters. Once when asked for her ticket she declared, "I am your Queen, fellow, and require no ticket." "I'm sorry, ma'am," returned the man, "but my orders are to admit no one without a ticket." Queen Charlotte was furious, but retired, and that night wrote to the Duke of Norfolk demanding to be crowned by herself within seven days, otherwise the King's nation would dearly repent the "insult" put upon her.

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

Amongst the long line of French Queens there is, perhaps, none, after Marie Antoinette, so universally popular as Josephine, the consort of the Emperor Napoleon. She who was supposed by the throng to be light-hearted and careless, during the whole ceremony at Notre-Dame in 1804, was, as she herself relates, on the verge of tears.

"After Napoleon had received the holy unction, and after I had been crowned by him, I was compelled to receive and respond to the congratulations of the members of the Court. The uniformity of the compliments was such that I soon relapsed into the reflections which had given me so much pain and anxiety. While thus wholly absorbed, I heard a voice which was dear to me—'twas my husband's. 'What!' said he, in a low tone. 'What! Josephine in tears! Is she alone, on this glorious day, a stranger to the happiness of him whom she alone ought to love?'

"The part I now had to act was very painful to me. Compelled to be continually 'en representation' I remembered with bitterness of heart the happy moments I had spent at Malmaison, and thought even of my modest hotel on Chantereine Street. I could not help comparing what I was when I inhabited it with what I was at this moment; and I admit with perfect frankness that so heavily did the weight of my present grandeur press upon me that in casting my eyes back upon the past, I deeply regretted that sweet liberty which was now ravished from me for ever."

Some few days after her Coronation, Josephine said, "You see, all things seem to smile around me. I have arrived at the summit of greatness—my husband is all-powerful. Alas! all this must vanish like a dream." Her companion endeavoured to reassure her, but she continued: "It is for the very reason that I am elevated so high that my fall will be so terrible. Look at Marie Antoinette. Did that capital Queen deserve her fate? I cannot think of it without shuddering. The Palace of the Tuileries almost fatigues and frightens me. I am all the time afraid of being compelled to leave it by force."

QUEEN VICTORIA.

It is doubtful if any monarch, king or queen, ever left a fuller or more intimate account of a Coronation, in which they were the central figure than that sent by Queen Victoria to her uncle, King Leopold.

"I reached the Abbey," she writes, "amid deafening cheers at a little after half-past eleven. I first went into a robing-room quite close to the entrance, where I found my eight train-bearers: Lady Caroline Lennox, Lady Adelaide Paget, Lady Mary Talbot, Lady Fanny Cowper, Lady Wilhelmina Stanhope, Lady Anne Fitzwilliam, Lady Mary Grimston, and Lady Louisa Jenkinson—all dressed alike and beautifully in white satin and silver tissue, with wreaths of silver corn-ears in front and a small one of pink roses round the plait behind, and pink roses in the trimming of the dresses.

"After putting on my mantle, and the young ladies having properly got hold of it and Lord Conynyham holding the end of it, I left the robing-room and the Procession began as is described in the annexed account, and all that followed and took place. The sight was splendid; the bank of Peeresses quite beautiful all in their robes, and the Peers on the other side. My young train-bearers were always near me, and helped me whenever I wanted anything. The Bishop of Durham stood on the side near me, but he was, as Lord Melbourne told me, remarkably maladroit and never could tell me what was to take place. At the beginning of the Anthem, where I have made a mark, I retired to St. Edward's Chapel, a dark small place immediately behind the altar, with my ladies and train-bearers, took off my crimson robe and kirtle and put on the super-tunica of cloth of gold, also in the shape of a kirtle, which was put over a singular sort of little gown of linen trimmed with lace. I also took off my circlet of diamonds and then proceeded bare-headed into the Abbey; I was then seated upon St. Edward's chair, where the Dalmatic robe was clasped around me by the Lord Great Chamberlain. Then followed all the various things; and last (of those things) the Crown being placed on my head—which was, I must own, a most beautiful, impressive moment; all the Peers and Peeresses put on their coronets at the same instant.

"My excellent Lord Melbourne, who stood very close to me throughout the whole ceremony, was completely overcome at this moment, and very much affected; he gave me such a kind, and I may say, fatherly look. The shouts, which were very great, the drums, the trumpets, the firing of the guns, all at the same instant, rendered the spectacle most imposing.

"The Enthronization and the Homage of, first, all the Bishops, and then my uncles, and, lastly, of all the Peers, in their respective order, was very fine. The Duke of Norfolk (holding for me the Sceptre with a Cross) with Lord Melbourne, stood close to me on my right, and the Duke of Richmond with the other Sceptre on my left, etc., etc., all my train-bearers, etc., standing behind the Throne. Poor old Lord Rolle, who is eighty-two, and dreadfully infirm, in attempting to ascent the steps, fell and rolled quite down, but was not the least hurt; when he attempted to reascend them I got up and advanced to the end of the steps, in order to prevent another fall. When Lord Melbourne's turn to do Homage came, there was loud cheering; they also cheered Lord Grey and the Duke of Wellington. It's a pretty ceremony; they first all touch the Crown, and then kiss my hand. When my good Lord Melbourne knelt down and kissed my hand, he pressed my hand and I grasped his with all my heart, at which he looked up with his eyes filled with tears and seemed much touched, as he was, I observed, throughout the whole ceremony. After the Homage was concluded, I left the Throne, took off my Crown, and received the Sacrament; I then put on my Crown again and reascended the Throne, leaning on Lord Melbourne's arm. At the commencement of the Anthem, I descended from the Throne, and went into St. Edward's Chapel with my ladies, train-bearers, and Lord Willoughby, where I took off the Dalmatic robe, super-tunica, etc., and put on the purple velvet kirtle and mantle, and proceeded again to the Throne, which I ascended leaning on Lord Melbourne's hand.

A SMILE FROM THE THRONE.

"There was another most dear being present at this ceremony, in the box immediately above the Royal box, and who witnessed all; it was my dearly beloved, angelic Lehzen, whose eyes I caught when on the Throne, and we exchanged smiles. She and Spath, Lady John Russell, and Mr. Murray saw me leave the Palace, arrive at the Abbey, leave the Abbey, and again return to the Palace!

"I then again descended from the Throne and repaired with all the Peers bearing the Regalia, my ladies, and train-bearers to St. Edward's Chapel, as it is called; but which, as Lord Melbourne said, was more unlike a chapel than anything he had ever seen; for what was called an altar was covered with sandwiches, bottles of wine, etc., etc. The Archbishop came in, and ought to have delivered the Orb to me, but I had already got it, and he (as usual) was so confused and puzzled, and knew nothing, and—went away. Here we waited some minutes. Lord Melbourne took a glass of wine, for he seemed completely tired. The Procession being formed, I replaced my Crown (which I had taken off for a few minutes), took the Orb in my left hand and the Sceptre in my right, and, thus loaded, proceeded through the Abbey—which resounded with cheers—to the first robing-room; where I found the Duchess of Gloucester, Mamma, and the Duchess of Cambridge, with their ladies. And here we waited for at least an hour, with all my ladies and train-bearers; the Princesses went away about half an hour before I did. The Archbishop had (most awkwardly) put the ring on the wrong finger, and the consequence was that I had the greatest difficulty to take it off again, which I at last did with great pain. Lady Fanny, Lady Wilhelmina, and Lady Mary Grimston looked quite beautiful. At about half-past four, I re-entered my carriage, the Crown on my head and the Sceptre and Orb in my hands and we proceeded the same way as we came—the crowds, if possible, having increased. The enthusiasm, affection, and loyalty were really touching, and I shall ever remember this day as the proudest of my life! I came home at a little after six not feeling tired.

"At eight we dined. Besides we thirteen—my uncles, sister, brother, Spath, and the Duke's gentlemen—my excellent Lord Melbourne and Lord Surrey dined here. Lord Melbourne came up to me and said: 'I must congratulate you on this most brilliant day,' and that all had gone off so well. He said he was not tired, and was in high spirits. I sat between Uncle Ernest and Lord Melbourne, and Lord Melbourne between me and Feodore, whom he had led in. My kind Lord Melbourne was much affected in speaking of the whole ceremony. He asked kindly if I was tired; said the Sword he carried (the first, the Sword of State) was excessively heavy. I said that the Crown hurt me a good deal. He was so much amused at Uncle Ernest's being astonished at our still having the Litany. We agreed that the whole thing was a very fine sight. He thought the robes, and particularly the Dalmatic, 'looked remarkably well.' 'And you did it also well—excellent!' said he; with tears in his eyes. He

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. R G A.

On Wednesday evening, on the Cooperage ground, Bombay, the Bombay Gymkhana met the Royal Garrison Artillery in the Harwood League. Fine, though dull, weather with the expectation of a better display of football than on the two preceding evenings, drew a good attendance, both of ladies and gentlemen, to the grand stand. Those present were duly rewarded, for both teams showed great improvement on their previous form this season. The Gymkhana team played in unison and their defence was especially good, Lewin saving brilliantly on more than one occasion. Much improvement has been made in the Artillery forward line and Quinn, their last line of defence is a distinctly. The chief point of the geme was that throughout it was fast and interesting without that spirit of apathy by that has marked some of the recent fixtures.

The Gymkhna broke away from the "kick-off" and a rush was made by their forwards, but Cupper shot wide. A fast and interesting period of midfield play it tervened in which no team gained any decided advantage and then the Gunners took up the attack. When pressed in the goal-mouth by Hunt and Fleming, Lewin effected a good save. A moment later the Gymkhana goal-keeper again saved brilliantly from Broadfoot and the Civilian forwards made a dash across the half-away line, kennedy putting in a hards. rising shot which Quin held and cleared. The Artillerymen returned to the attack, but Lieut. Brooke lost a chance by putting the ball over the cross-bar. If anything the Gunners were getting the better of exchanges and Lieut. Brooke put in a difficult angle shot which Lewin held and cleared, although charged by Hunt. Shortly after this, Hunt got well away with the ball and shot, beating Lewin. However, a free-kick was give against the Artillery centre-forward for charging Willmott in the back as he shot. Play still centred round the Gymkhana goal until half-time came. Score :—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... nil.
R. G. A. ..... nil

On the resumption of play, the Gymkhana made a brief dash into their opponents' territory, but the Gunners quickly retaliated and then the outside left put in a clever run and centred admirably. Willmott, however, cleared safely. The game was now made up of fast and exciting rushes and on one occasion Wil mott made a brilliant clearance, in saving a rush, the ball going into the Artillery goal-keeper's hand from over half-way. The soldiers now pressed strongly, but their shooting was erratic so eager were they to score. At length, after a tussle in the goal-mouth, Lewin was unfortunate in allowing Lieut.-Brooke to pass but, however, the Gymkhana goal-keeper's view was impeded by the referee's inability to get out of the way in time. The Artillerymen were now continually pressing until suddenly Cupper got away and finished an individual run with a splendid rising shot in the left-hand corner of the net, which beat Quinn completely. This put the teams on an equal footing once more and excitement rose to a high pitch. The soldiers still took the aggressive, but Willmot's brilliance at back prevented them from getting through. The Gymkhana again got within shooting distance of the R. G. A. goal and the soldiers were penalised for his hands in the area. Cupper took the kick and scored. After this the Gunners' forwards attacked vigorously and Fleming sent in a ground shot which Lewin was only able to stop after it had gone over the line. Time came with the score ;

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 2 goals.
R. G. A ..... 2 goals.

The teams were as follows :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA : Goal, Lewin; backs, Deane and Willmott; half-backs, Hutchence, Barrett and Sim; forwards, Findlay, Vidal, Kennedy, Cupper and F. F. Stileman.

R.G.A. :— Joal, Quinn; backs, Turner and Smith; half-backs, Clark, Perry and Stewart: forwards, Wordsworth, Fleming, Hunt, Broadfoot and Lt. Brooke.

Referee : Sergt. Bennett, R. Warwickshires.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals, For	Agst.	Pts
R. Warwicks	2	2	0	0	8	1	4
Bombay F. C.	2	2	0	0	6	2	4
Telegraphs	2	2	0	0	4	0	4
Bombay Gymkhana	3	1	0	1	12	6	3
R. G. A.	3	1	1	1	10	6	3
Byculla R. Institute	3	1	2	0	3	11	2
B. V. A.	2	0	2	0	0	11	0
Y. M. C. A.	3	0	3	0	0	6	0

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BOMBAY CURRENCY OFFICE C. C.]
June 10—Bombay Gas Company.
June 17—Thomas Cook & Son.
June 24—Tata Sons & Co.
July 1—Bombay E S & T Co Ltd.
July 8—Islam Gymkhana.
July 9—Zingari Cricket Club.
July 15—New Hindu Club.
July 16—Wellington C Club.
July 29—Cox & Co.
July 30—St Xavier's College.
Aug 5—B B & C I Ry (Parel).
Aug 6—Daiwalnya C Club.
Aug 12—Times of India.
Aug 13—Bandra Union C C.
Aug 17—Mint Recreation Club.
Aug 19—P & O C Club.
Aug 26—John Bright C Club.
Aug 27—Chitrapur C Club.
Sept 2—Saraswat Union C Club.
Sept 9—The National Bank.
Sept 10—Zingari Cricket Club.
Sept 16—Times of India.
Sept 23—Thomas Cook & Son (Return).
Sept 24—Bombay Police.
Sept 30—Cox & Co.
Oct 14—Bombay Police.

21st, 22nd and 23rd September, Hindoos vs. Parsis.
25th, 26th and 27th September, Presidency vs. Winners.

BOMBAY LEAGUE FIXTURE.

June 24—Grindlay Groom vs R I M D ; G Groom ground.
H M's Mint vs Eastern Tele ; Mint ground.
Govt Tele vs B I Trust ; Govt Tele ground.
July 1—Grindlay Groom vs B I Trust ; G Groom ground.
Govt Tele vs R I M D ; Govt Tele ground.
H M's Customs vs Eastern Tele ; Customs ground.
July 8—Grindlay Groom vs H M's Customs; G Groom ground.
Govt Tele vs Eastern Tele ; Govt Tele ground.
H M's Mint vs R I M D ; Mint ground.
July 15—H M's Mint vs B I Trust ; Mint ground.
H M's Customs vs R I M D ; Customs ground.
Eastern Tele vs Grindlay Groom ; East Tele ground.
Aug 5—Grindlay Groom vs Govt Tele ; Govt Tele ground.
H M's Mint vs H M's Customs ; Customs ground.
R I M D vs B I Trust; B I T ground.
Aug 12—Eastern Tele vs R I M D ; R I M D ground.
Govt Tele vs H M's Mint ; Mint ground
H M's Customs vs B I Trust ; B I T ground
Aug 19—B I Trust vs Eastern Tele ; East Tele ground.
Grindlay Groom vs H M's Mint; Mint ground.
Govt Tele vs H M's Customs; Customs ground.
Aug 26—Grindlay Groom vs R I M D; R I M D ground
H M's Mint vs Eastern Tele; East Tele ground
Govt Tele vs B I Trust ; B I T ground.
Sept 2—Grindlay Groom vs B I Trust; B I T ground.
Govt Tele vs R I M D ; R I M D ground.
H M's Customs vs Eastern Tele ; East Tele ground.
Sept 9—Grindlay Groom vs H M's Customs ; Customs ground. Govt Tele vs Eastern Telegraph ; East Tele ground.
H M's Mint vs R I M D ; R I M D ground.
Sept 16—H M's Mint vs B I Trust; B I T ground.
H M's Customs vs R I M D ; R I M D ground.
Eastern Tele vs Grindlay Groom ; G Groom ground.
Sept 30—Bombay Cricket League vs Bombay Gymkhana 1st eleven ; Gymkhana ground.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following table shows the position of the Clubs in the League :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Pts.
Mint Recreation	3	3	0	0	0	15
B. I. Trust	3	2	1	0	0	8
H. M's Customs	3	2	1	0	0	8
Grindlay Groom & Co...	2	1	1	0	0	3
Eastern Telegraph	2	1	1	0	0	3
Govt. Telegraph	3	0	3	0	0	—6
R. I. M. Dockyard	3	0	3	0	0	—6

LOSS OF APPETITE.

How to Recover it Easily.

It is a matter of considerable importance when, for some reason, known or unknown, an individual loses his appetite.

While the loss of appetite may be purely temporary, it may, nevertheless, be so protracted that it may lead to a greater or less loss of weight and a sensation of marked weakness. What the sufferer needs is a food which can be readily taken, is easily digested and rapidly assimilated, so that it maintains the strength at its highest point, and will restore the normal appetite for ordinary food.

These conditions are abundantly filled by Sanatogen, the greatest revitalising tonic food known to science. It is admitted by all physicians to be more easily digested and more rapidly absorbed than anything else, putting the body in the highest state of nutrition and keeping it there. In addition, it supplies a tonic force which helps the stomach to recover its normal powers, thus bringing about a return of healthy appetite.

A typical example of the way in which Sanatogen acts in such cases is published in one of the leading medical journals :—"F.F. complained of palpitation and shortness of breath. She lived principally on tea and bread and butter, and it was with much difficulty that she was able to continue her employment. She was ordered Sanatogen in milk as a staple article of diet. This she took without difficulty. Her symptoms gradually subsided, and at the end of a month she was able to take her meals with a good appetite and was free from all appearances of Anæmia."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars,

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Distribution of Imperial Grant.

The Bombay Government issued the following Press Note :—

The Government of India have made a special grant of Rs. 11,02,000 for educational works in the Bombay Presidency to be spent in 1911-12 and 1912-13. The Governor in Council has decided to utilize the amount as shown in the subjoined table ;—

Name of Work.	Amount sanctioned for expenditure in 1911-12.	Amount sanctioned for expenditure in 1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.
Engineering laboratory College of Science, Poona.	75,000	1,50,300
Ratnagiri School of Industry, extension of buildings.	4,000	...
Extension of Hyderabad training college for men.	8,000	...
Extension of Dharwar training college for men.	20,000	20,000
Extension of Dharwar training college for women.	...	16,000
Extension of Dhulia training school	12,000	...
Buildings for secondary training college in Bombay.	50,000	50,000
Improvements in Elphinstone College hostel.	18,000	...
Grant-in-aid to Wilson College hostel.	36,000	40,000
Purchase of site for Ahmedabad high school hostel.	12,000	...
Purchase of site for Belgaum high school hostel	18,000	...
Construction of hostel for Broach high school, including purchase of site.	24,000	22,000
Extension of Hyderabad high school hostel.	10,000	...
Construction of hostel for Satara high school.	20,000	21,000
Construction of quarters for Superintendent of Shikarpur high school hostel.	17,000	...
Reconstruction of buildings at Yeravada Reformatory.	18,000	19,000
Allotment for grants-in-aid for primary school buildings and equipment.	...	63,000
Construction of Ahmedabad Institute of Science.	95,000	...
Construction of Bombay Institute of Science.	...	55,000
Grant for repairs and furniture in the Cathedral high schools, Bombay.	10,000	...
Extension of Bijapur high school.	20,000	...
Extension of Sholapur high school.	15,000	20,000
Extension of Dhulia high school.	18,000	...
Construction of new high school at Nasik.	...	35,000
Extensions in Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	...	50,000
Other projects for technical or industrial schools.	...	41,000
Total ...	5,00,000	6,02,000

If in any case the allotment for the year 1911-12 cannot be expended before 31st March 1912, it will be carried over to 1912-13 ; but in all cases the works will be completed and paid for by 31st March 1913.

According to a column of remarks added to the above table, these grants, except in one case, are in addition to provision if any which has already been made. In the case of the Ahmedabad Institute of Science the grant of Rs. 95,000 will complete the promised Government contribution of one lakh. The last two allotments mentioned above are provisional only, and subject to further consideration.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect,	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanghai Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21th June, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mr.
Turkey ...	20	11	18 a. m.	14	27
Teheran ...	21	2	p. m.	...	50
Suez	21	2	30 p. m.	...	30

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arixpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice, (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Turkish route restored (20-6-11).

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Forrington Road London England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The depression in the North-East has moved slightly northwards and has decreased in intensity. It is passing towards the Sikkin Himalayas. The rainfall been nearly general, but light in North-East India, and has increased in the Central Provinces and in Burma. It has diminished on the West Coast of the Peninsula and has occurred only in Malabar.

Kyaukpyu and Dibrugarh report two inches; Cherrapunji, seven; Darjeeling, three, Benares and Pendra, one and a half; Saugor, two; and Jubbulpore and Mercara, three. Telegrams show that unfavourable conditions prevailed last week over the Indian Ocean and the present weakness of the Arabian Sea monsoon is attributable to them.

The forecast shows that some heavy rain is likely in the Darjeeling hills and neighbouring plains, as the depression advances northwards. The conditions are becoming more favourable for thunderstorms along the Western Himalayas, but there is no important change elsewhere.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade. Byculla made Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	10·80	10·73	11·61	10·68
Wednesday, 21st June	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	10·80	10·73	11·61	10·68
Same date last year	5·19	4·45	5·33	3·39

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, June 21.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1909. In. cts.	Corpdg Total 1910. In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·03	9·84	7·78	5·63

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st June, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Multan, and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in slight excess in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0·36" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad, but in defect at Agra and Mainpuri. Maximum temperature is 15° F. below normal at Allahabad, but is in slight excess at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajaputana, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and the temperature are equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 2·17" of rain and Jubbulpore 2·65". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division ; night temperature is also below normal at Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·12' of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased and been nearly general in Malabar, the north-east Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces. In the rest of the reporting area, Coimbatore is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. A slight strengthening of the monsoon has taken place in Malabar. Winds are stronger than usual on the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and local rain in the Central Provinces and the Konkan. A few showers may occur in the United Provinces.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8·0 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (2.th)	89·1	77·1	...	0·00
Jask	97·8	79·8	...	0·00
Muskat (20th)	106·8	9·11	...	0·00
Multan	110·3	86·5	...	1·25
Rawalpindi	107·4	75·4	...	1·36
Lahore	109·0	83·7	...	1·94
Sirsa	108·8	87·0	...	1·65
Ambala	107·5	82·9	...	3·93
Delhi	106·0	?	...	3·56
Agra	103·5	87·5	...	0·76
Mainpuri	103·3	82·0	...	2·48
Jhansi	102·5	82·0	00·3	2·17
Cawnpore	101·3	81·9	...	0·05
Allahabad	84·1	77·5	0·36	1·16
Jacobabad	114·6	86·3	...	0·00
Karachi	89·0	82·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	98·9	82·7	...	1·61
Jaipur	99·7	82·6	...	4·57
Kotah	104·1	83·1	...	2·41
Bhuj	95·1	80·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	87·3	81·7	...	0·74
Veraval	85·6	81·3	...	2·75
Rajkot	99·1	79·5	...	2·12
Bhavnagar Para	101·6	81·0	...	3·00
Surat	90·1	80·6	...	5·41
Ahmedabad	99·6	78·7	...	4·40
Deesa	97·3	79·4	...	2·74
Neemuch	94·9	76·7	...	5·92
Indore	90·1	75·1	...	4·13
Jubbulpore	84·3	72·3	2·65	5·90
Saugor	89·1	69·1	2·17	8·72
Hoshangabad	93·1	76·4	0·08	3·03
Khandwa	94·2	80·1	...	2·03
Akola	94·7	78·1	...	4·25
Amraoti	90·8	77·8	...	6·07
Nagpur	88·5	74·3	0·02	15·44
Chanda	91·5	76·0	...	9·68
Raipur	89·2	74·5	0·06	15·01
Bombay	88·5	80·3	00·2	10·70
Ratnagiri	86·3	80·9	0·01	19·31
Mormugao	87·0	77·7	0·12	23·69
Karwar	87·3	79·0	0·05	16·94
Malegaon	93·9	76·1	...	3·37
Ahmednagar	89·9	73·0	...	2·11
Poona	85·0	74·3	...	4·37
Sholapur	93·8	74·9	...	1·36
Bijapur	90·2	71·2	...	1·62
Belgaum	77·3	68·6	...	8·66
Aurangabad	92·2	73·2	...	2·85
Nizamsbad (Indur)	89·4	76·2	...	4·00
Hyderabad	95·3	75·2	...	2·12
Mangalore	84·8	68·8	1·10	37·20
Calicut	82·8	74·1	1·55	34·66
Cochin	84·2	72·7	1·52	25·41
Colombo	89·0	79·5	0·03	5·22
Masulipatam	97·8	81·2	...	1·85
Bellary	94·5	75·8	...	0·08
Cuddapah	97·2	75·6	...	0·08
Madras	100·5	83·0	...	0·62
Bangalore	80·8	66·3	0·01	1·09
Coimbatore	79·9	69·3	0·32	5·74
Trichinopoly	92·6	79·4	...	0·37
Negapatam	98·1	80·0	...	1·68

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 21st June, was 29·722 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE TWO SERVICES.

ANTI-TORPEDO GUNS.

"THERE is no intention of altering the anti-torpedo boat ornament of the "Dreadnought" during her present refit," said the First Lord of the Admiralty on Wednesday in mail week. The "Dreadnought" will therefore remain the exception to the rule in having an anti-torpedo armament which is altogether outclassed by the improvement which has been made in the accuracy and range of torpedoes and the size and speed of the vessels from which they are discharged. The "Dreadnought's" anti-torpedo craft armament of 24 12pdr (18cwt.) guns is the same as that mounted in the two "Lord Nelsons," the latest pre-"Dreadnought" battleships, although the disposition adopted in the "Dreadnought" is more effective in the increased all-round fire obtainable. This does not however, alter the fact that the 12pdr. gun is absolutely powerless to stop the onrush of torpedo craft at 30 knots and the discharge of torpedoes at the now effective range of 7,000 yards. Since the "Dreadnought" was built the standard anti-torpedo gun in the British Navy has been the 4in. Mark VII., which has a range of over 7,000 yards and fires a 31lb shell, against the 12lb. projectile of the earlier gun. Originally the number of those 31-pounders mounted was 16 in the "Bellerophon" and "Neptune" classes ; the next advance being 20 in the "St. Vincents," while the later battleships and battle-cruisers carry 24. Even so, however, we are not leading the way with anti-torpedo armament as we did with the adoption of the single calibre gun, and every stage in the development makes the contrast all the greater with the "Dreadnought" totally inadequate means of resisting torpedo warfare under present conditions.

RETIREMENT OF ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Promoted as recently as the end of April, Engineer Rear-Admiral James Stuart has voluntarily been placed on the retired list, and thereby the service loses a specialist officer of unquestioned ability. The senior officer of rank for promotion is now Engineer-Captain James Frost, whose advancement will bring Engineer Captain G. G. Goodwin, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, to the top of the list, Engineer-Captain J. Hole, who immediately preceded Engineer Captain Goodwin on the seniority list, having retired under the age rules. In the absence of unforeseen, circumstances there will be no further change in the higher ranks of the engineering branch till December 21st, when Engineer Rear-Admiral Edwin Little retires on age. Promotion in the engineering branch has been unusually prolific this year, but this active movement will soon be checked so far as changes are affected by the operation of the age regulations.

SPEED TESTS.

In mail week the five "King Edwards," two "Lord Nelsons," and the cruisers "Shannon," "Achilles," "Cochrane," and "Natal" in association with the destroyer flotilla affiliated to the second Division of the Home Fleet, on the completion of torpedo battle practice in Irish waters, left Berehaven for Portland, carrying out a full-power steam trial en route. In connection with these periodical machinery tests it is now the rule, at least in the Home Fleet to augment the engine-room and stoker branches by bluejackets, whose mechanical knowledge affecting matters "down under" is able to be utilised on such occasions to great advantage by the engineer officers. The assistance of bluejackets in this manner is spoken of highly in connection with the steam trial which the First Division of the Home Fleet carried out some time ago, when the "Dreadnoughts," without exception rendered a good account of their steaming qualities and likewise demonstrated their ability to maintain the required horse-power and speed with an economical consumption of coal and oil.

A REMARKABLE COMPARISON.

The first ship to be armed with the 13·5in. gun —the battle-cruiser "Lion"—has practically the whole of her fighting equipment on board, and will soon be ready to enter upon her official trials The two-year limit for the completion of the "Lion" expires in November, and judging by the forward state of the outfit work little doubt is entertained that the programme date for the entry of this "Dreadnought" greyhound into the Service will be adhered to. The gunnery equipment of the "Lion" is an appropriate reminder that the first all-big gun armoured ship built from original designs in England was the "Prince Albert," in 1864. The number of turrets in barbettes was four, as in the "Lion," and all were then, as now, arranged on the centre line, but whereas the "Prince Albert" mounted four 9in. (12 tons) M. L. weapons, which fired a broadside of 1,000lbs., the "Lion" has eight 13·5in. (76 ton) B. L. guns, discharging a collective broadside of 10,000lbs while the difference in energy is no less than 536,000ft. tons, representing an advance from 14,000 to 550,000 !

RUSSIA'S NEW NAVAL SCHEME.

A short time ago comment was made in "The Globe" on the strenuous efforts that were being made by certain Russian statesmen to bring into being a modern fleet of warships, such as would not only restore the naval prestige of their Fatherland as an old first-class naval power, but would at the same time effect such a naval equilibrium in Europe as to enhance the chance of that peace which all nations profess to be their first thought. It is, therefore, gratifying to find such a reliable person as the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" stating that the statesmen referred to above have so far succeeded in getting their way, that a sum of fifteen millions sterling has been voted by the Duma to rehabilitate the Black Sea Fleet, and a similar sum to create a Baltic fleet more worthy of Russia than the present one can be called by even her best friends. Four "Dreadnoughts" and a flotilla of six submarines are, it is reported, to be at once placed on the stocks for augmenting the Black Sea Squadron, while four "Dreadnoughts" are also to be ordered for the Baltic. This will bring the Baltic Fleet up to the appreciable strength of eight "Dreadnoughts" of the latest type, as four of this class of ship are now being built for the Baltic, and will, it is expected, be launched next month. The full programme is to be spread over a period of 20 years, and a new dockyard is to be established at Neva while a second dockyard is contemplated at St. Petersburg; and Libau will be more or less abandoned as a first-class naval centre. Every one desiring naval equilibrium in Europe will sympathise with the Russians in their effort to reorganise their naval affairs, and to regain the place from which Togo dethroned them at the beginning of the century, as in doing this she has to surmount almost insuperable financial difficulties. But if the Duma has consented, all obstacles will be surmounted.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY DINNER.

The Duke of Connaught presided on Thursday evening in mail week at the annual dinner of the Highland Light Infantry, at the Piccadilly Hotel, London. There were also present Gen. Sir H. Hildyard, Cols. Sir C. M. Macdonald, the Mackintosh, Balfour, Hopton, Craigie, Wodehouse, Keppel, Carey, Scrase-Dickens, Dawson, Fairlie, Reid and Leigh. Lieut.-Cols. Pagan, Kays, and MeAlpine. Majors Moidaunt-Edwards, Hay, Wolfe-Murray, and Hill. Capts. F. Stevenson, Marten, Feilden, Prentice, Chichester, Campbell, Bridge, Knight, Templer, Segrave, D.S.O., Harris, Greer, Swinton, and Packe-Beresford. Lieuts. Simson, Brodie, Dalrymple, J. F. Anderson, Sir A. C. Gibson-Craig, Bart, Thackeray, Telfer-Smollett, Cornish, Farie, and Mr. R. A. Bacon. Major Malcolm Murray C.V.O., was in attendance on the Duke of Connaught.

PROMOTION IN INDIAN ARMY.

There will be a run of promotion shortly in the Indian Army, as Sir Alfred Gaselee has to retire under age rules after a service of considerable distinction. This will give a step of rank to Sir Beauchamp Duff, Military Secretary at the Indian Office, who well deserves all the honours which come to him, having regard to the good work he has done and the reputation he holds in the department of administration. The vacancy on the Establishment of Lieutenant-Generals, caused by the retirement on pension of Lieutenant-General De Brath, goes to Major-General Pearson.

FAILURE OF SPECIAL RESERVE.

In one respect the Special Reserve would appear to have failed signally : it has certainly not had the effect of attracting young officers. In the old Militia days some regiments were fearfully understocked. So much so that it was quite a common thing for officers to be selected from other units to fill up gaps for the training period. This was not a defensible plan, but it can at least be said of it that it had the desired effect in enabling Commanding Officers and Adjutants to get duty done. At the present moment there are complaints of reduced numbers of subalterns on all sides. It is a bad feature of the new system, a very bad one, and notice ought to be taken of it, with a view to measures of remedy being applied.

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ESTABLISHED 1873. BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS AT THE KINGSWAY THEATRE.

Madame Lydia Yavorska wears some beautiful dresses in "Hedda Gabler," and each one is distinguished by a note of individuality which is very attractive. The white silk in which she makes her first appearance in the play, is arranged with a short waisted corsage, simply draped from each shoulder and crossed a little just before it is caught in at the waist by the piping of the skirt. The latter is very long and plain and graceful, and over each shoulder falls a long and rather wide scarf with fringed ends which reach almost to the ground.

WHITE CREPE WITH GOLD THREADS.

Another and more magnificent dress worn by Hedda is of white crepe woven with fine threads in gold. The corslet skirt is decorated with a wide band of thread guipure very richly emboidered in gold, and it is open for some inches in front over an under-dress of soft cream lace, which however, does not hide the ankle and pretty gold shoe and stocking. The corsage is of fine white lace with a bolero of the handsome guipure; and this bolero is short-waisted at the back, but in front it is continued in a graceful line to hang below the waist. A cluster of emerald green roses is tucked into the corsage, and a second holds the draperies of the skirt, while a narrow band of satin repeats the same green on the elbow sleeves. A quaint gold medallion fastens the corsage in front, and a gold chain anklet is worn on the foot. Finally, a charming finish is given to the costume by the band of soft green satin and the diamonds which decorate the coiffure.

MISS HELEN HAYE'S SIMPLE GOWNS.

Miss Helen Haye as Mrs. Elvsted has, of course, far simpler dresses than those of Hedda Gabler. When, for instance, the latter is wearing the gorgeous dress just described, Mrs. Elvsted is attired in a comparatively plain white. The corsage is arranged in folds carried from the shoulders, to be held in place just above the waist by two embroidered buttons. There is a band of dark but richly coloured embroidery laid across the bust, and the sleeves are of the same material. A chemisette and cuffs of lace complete the dress, and the former is embroidered with mother o' pearl paillettes. In another scene, Mrs. Elvsted wears a coat and skirt of fine grey cloth, with a rolled collar and long revers of satin, the join between the two being marked by a touch of white embroidery and some tiny silver buttons. The dress is altogether very plain, its only other relief being some small strappings of the satin laid on both the coat and skirt.

Thermos Decanter

Iced Drinks keep icy cold for 24 hours, without ice or chemicals of any kind.

Saves expense of ice, and trouble of refrigerator. Simple and reliable. Cold drinks always cold.

The Thermos Decanter is so made that it keeps iced drinks icy cold for 24 hours, in the intensest heat, without ice or refrigerator. Heat cannot penetrate the sides of the Decanter.

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REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 22nd June.

486. Musketry—Rifle Club—The Corps Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 4, 7, 8, and 9 on Sunday the 25th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

487. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road

A Nurse Companion

Pneumonia and Pleurisy After Effects, Wasting and Weakness—

Happy and cheerful with abundance of energy and good spirits, is how Miss Dunford describes herself from the day she commenced to take Phosferine. Yet before she found relief in Phosferine *words failed* to express the miserable torments she endured from the effects of pneumonia and pleurisy, the aches, sleeplessness, neuralgia, and *wasting*, which even doctors failed to remedy. No wonder Miss Dunford feels (after two years of such suffering without ease or rest for the body) that Phosferine "has given her *a new* and *better* lease of life," for she declares it is entirely owing to Phosferine that she is actively busy again. Every overwrought wage-earning woman will find a message of hope in Miss Dunford's experience, with its splendid assurance of renewed nervous vitality, and absolute prevention of tissue wasting.

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Miss Daisy Dunford, High Street, Shrewton, Wilts, writes: — "I have found Phosferine to be a wonderful remedy. Some two years ago I had pneumonia and pleurisy, which left me with terrible pains in my back and legs. Two doctors prescribed for me, but gave me not the slightest relief. I could not sit, lie down, or sleep, on account of the incessant agony, and I became so exceedingly *weak and wasted* that my friends were seriously alarmed. My appetite failed, and the little food I ate caused indigestion; my life was nothing but a prolonged torture. The doctors said it was a form of neuralgia and sciatica, but the words do not convey any idea of my fearful state. I thought I would give Phosferine a trial, which I did, and after taking it for a little while, the pains were not nearly so acute, and finally left me altogether. I *regained flesh*, felt stronger, the indigestion entirely disappeared, and now, thanks to its marvellous aid, my health and strength, is completely restored. I cannot put into words my gratitude for the good Phosferine has done me, for I feel it has given me a *new and better lease of life*."

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

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Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

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Acts like a charm in

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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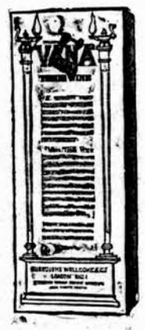

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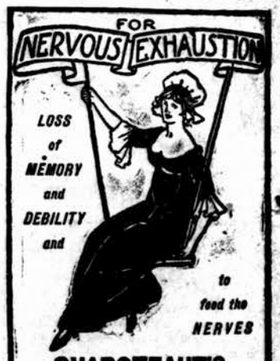

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It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

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I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

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SPERMATORRHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as well as Mellee—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.

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LEPROSY—black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Plegum, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

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Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to DR. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many Europeen and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

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